# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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# No Parachutists So Far; Giraud Deputy Resigns; Saltonstall Declines Call

**The World's Day—March 16, 1943**

### Washington: 174 Reports of 'Enemy' Chutists

**J. Edgar Hoover,** Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that the "most meticulous" searches based on 174 reports of air borne invasions since last June had shown nothing more than illusions of excited citizens. Some of the reports, he said, were based on persons seeing birds or kites and some "on even scantier evidence."

**Vacations with pay** for war workers are favored by War Manpower Commissioner McNutt as a means for reducing absenteeism.

**Pay increases for postal employees** have been approved by the House, 383 to 4, and sent to the Senate.

**Vocational training** for disabled veterans of the present war has been provided for in a bill passed by Congress and sent to President Roosevelt. About 800 are now awaiting rehabilitation.

**Rear Admiral Emory S. Land** was nominated by President Roosevelt for another term on the United States Maritime Commission, of which he is chairman. Admiral Land also is administrator of the War Shipping Administration. Frank L. Yates was nominated to be Assistant Comptroller of the United States. Richard N. Elliott, whom Mr. Yates will succeed, is retiring.

**The Senate Finance Committee** voted without dissent to amend the House-approved debt limitation bill to prevent any reduction in wages or salaries below the highest level they had reached beween Jan. 1 and Sept. 15, 1942.

**The House Rivers and Harbors Committee** approved a bill by Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts authorizing construction of a ship canal across New Jersey. The measure was amended, however, to authorize a $199,000,000 Federal expenditure instead of the $187,000,000 originally sought, in order that New Jersey would be relieved of any expenditure for purchase of right of way and relocation of bridges.

**Tom C. Clark** of Dallas, Texas, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be an Assistant Attorney General, succeeding Thurman Arnold in charge of the Justice Department's antitrust activities. Hugh B. Cox of Washington was nominated for a new position as Assistant Attorney General and will have charge of a division handling wartime activities of the Justice Department, dealing with such problems as enemy aliens, and alien properties.

**Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden** will confer shortly with Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, it was announced as he called at the State Department for talks with Secretary of State Hull and Undersecretary Welles.

### France: Giraud Deputy in North Africa Resigns

**Gen Jean Marie Bergeret,** former Vichy Air Minister, resigned as Gen. Henri Giraud's deputy in command of civilian affairs in North Africa.

**In London,** Gen. Charles de Gaulle summoned his Fighting French National Committee to a special session for quick consideration of General Giraud's invitation to discuss details for a union of all anti-Axis forces.

**Motorized French police** were reported seeking several thousand well-armed French youths in the hills of Haute Savoie while elsewhere in France the Germans were said to be staging house-to-house raids to round up Frenchmen for forced labor in Germany. [Page 1.]

### In Europe: Franco Edict Carries Stiff Penalty

**Gen. Francisco Franco** has issued an edict making all "crimes and transgressions which have clear repercussion in public life" equivalent to rebellion and subject to military trial with the capital penalty.

**German plan** to reduce greatly number of judges is seen in Switzerland as part of the Nazi effort to mobilize Europe's manpower and war resources to the fullest. [Page 7.]

**Rumania's emergency conscription** of boys not ordinarily due for service before 1944, 1945 and 1946 indicates the heavy demands upon Rumanian manpower caused by the war in Russia, says a Moscow radiocast reported by the Office of War Information. [Page 9.]

**Nazi Party's award** to Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, conservative industrialist, was seen as possible effort to appease groups inside the Reich with whom Allies might be willing to negotiate. [Page 7.]

**Nazi executioners** have killed a total of 2,884 Czechs since the occupation of Prague on March 15, 1939, according to a report from the Overseas News Agency in London.

### New England: Saltonstall Declines Jury Call

**Gov. Leverett Saltonstall** declined today for the second time within a week the Suffolk Grand Jury's invitation to appear before them for testimony. [Page 2.]

**Massachusetts** civilian defense chief asserts the Red Cross, not his organization, was responsible for rescue work at the Cocoanut Grove disaster, as he answered charges against his group. [Page. 2.]

**During October and November,** Massachusetts led all other states in the country in the amount of war contracts and other governmental allotments, the War Production Board has announced. Massachusetts' aggregate was $1,131,537,000. California was second, $1,087,428,000; Ohio, third, $912,093,000; Connecticut, fourth, $735,105,000. Massachusetts showed an increase of $1,142,358,000 in shipbuilding during a seven-month period.

**"What we need is more religion,** particularly in the high places and high councils of the world, if we are to have an enduring peace," Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told guests at a St. Patrick's Day luncheon today at the Parker House.

**New England congressmen were** "very much encouraged" today as to prospects of extending a 20-inch oil pipeline now planned for Texas to Indiana into an East Coast terminus, said Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine after consultation with the War Production Board. [Page 2.]

### National: Soft Coal Strike Threatened April 1

**A soft coal strike** will start April 1 for 450,000 Appalachian miners, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers told operators at a New York conference, unless a new contract is signed by March 31. [Page 3.]

**The American Red Cross** has so far been pledged $50,000,000 of its $125,000,000 goal, a rally was told at New York.

**Production** in the aircraft building of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge Plant was suspended, a company spokesman reported, after several thousand employees walked out in protest against the disciplining of seven United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) shop committeemen.

### Canada: Billion-Dollar-a-Year Security Plan

**A billion-dollar-a-year** social security plan to assure a basic minimum income to every Canadian was placed before the Special House of Commons Committee on Social Security. [Page 9.]

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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## Weather Predictions

**Rain**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Regulations**

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:21 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:24 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:22 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:22 a. m.

# Jury Inspects Scene of The Grove Disaster

**Trial of three defendants opens as indictments on manslaughter charge are read in court.**

Three principal defendants in the Cocoanut Grove case, as trial on manslaughter charges began today in Superior Court, heard Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell summarize, with the help of architect's drawings, what the jurors would see in a tour of the ruins, which began immediately after the court recessed at noon.

Barnett Welansky, owner of the night club; James Welansky, manager of the place, and Jacob Goldfine, wine steward, comprised the trio ordered to trial yesterday by Judge Joseph L. Hurley, who agreed to a separate trial for Lieut. Frank J. Linney, on lesser charges

As Mr. Bushnell was given the opportunity of opening argument he had the Court read the manslaughter indictments, which in naming a partial list of the victims averred that the trio had "accepted legal responsibility" for "reasonable care" to make the premises "reasonably safe" for patrons.

The indictments charged that the defendants "willfully, wantonly and recklessly disregarded" their duty, as a result of which the victims received "mortal injuries." Some counts also specified each and all of the three "did assault and beat" certain customers, and as a result of the "said assault and beatings did kill" the victims.

In objecting to the jury's tour of the scene of the holocaust, defense attorneys claimed that the shambles bore no resemblance to the club as it was before the Nov. 28 fire.

Judge Hurley granted the separate trial to Lieutenant Linney because of lesser charges against him as compared with manslaughter charges against the other three. The fire official, who had pronounced conditions at the club as "good" eight days before the fire, will be tried later on charges of neglect of duty and as an accessory.

In the examination of 52 veniremen, many were excused for having formed an opinion on the case. The 12 selected were:

Joseph S. Murray, salesman, foreman; Gustave H. Baasner, chauffeur; Antonio Carbone, retired; Samuel G. Smythe, printer; Thomas King, salesman; Anthony Ruggilo, shoeworker; Francis E. Murphy, repairman; George R. O'Connell, switchman; John L. Fallon, auditor; Ale S. Schow, painter; Allan A. Harris, salesman; and Joseph W. McDonald, mechanic.

# Allies Co-ordinate Fight on U-Boats; Russians Drive Closer to Smolensk; Senate Opens Join-the-Peace Debate

**Conference of naval chiefs at Washington held sign that peril remains critical.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 16—A new co-ordination of American, British, and Canadian sea power to deal with the unsolved peril of the Nazi submarine was announced here today.

Conferences Among the high officers of all three countries have been in progress for two weeks and a joint communiqué, released simultaneously in Washington, London, and Ottawa, now discloses that combined plans have been agreed upon which will, it is believed, keep the Atlantic lanes open.

The very meeting of the Allied naval chiefs and the public announcement of the fact of their deliberations are significant evidence of the continuing gravity of the U-boat menace and recognition that it is not being minimized—as it never has been—by those directly responsible for countering it.

Those officials who have been publicly finding any considerable consolation in the current reduction in shipping losses find no support for their optimism in today's communiqué.

The latest action of the Allied naval commanders is premised on mounting, not decreasing, submarine warfare, and it coincides with London dispatches reporting that Germany's threatened renewal of the Battle of the Atlantic on a large scale appears to have started.

**High Officers Present**

The Washington conference brought together all of the American, British and Canadian authorities directly concerned with the shipping problem under the chairmanship of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet.

This conference, the announcement emphasized, was one of a series of Allied meetings which have been and will continue to be held in order that all phases of the anti-U-boat campaign can be kept constantly under review and that counter measures may be adjusted to the best advantage.

Complete agreement was reached on the co-ordinated plans and policies to be pursued in the protec-

*Continued on Page 8, Column 7*

Associated Press

**Key Figures in Postwar Planning**

**Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who yesterday, accompanied by British Ambassador Lord Halifax (left), was cordially welcomed to Washington by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, today resumed discussions of war and postwar problems. He had a noon conference with Undersecretary of State Welles, followed by another conversation with Secretary Hull.**

**Soviet concedes loss of Kharkov and establishes strong defense line east of city.**

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

Although Russians conceded the loss of the great steel city of Kharkov, they have established a strong defense line east of the city and, farther north, are pushing their advance closer to Smolensk.

The city of Kharkov is nothing but an empty shell, as it was left by the Germans a month ago. The Russians had been putting the water and electric systems in order again, but even those presumably were wrecked by the retreating Red Army.

But while the heavy concentration of German reserves has forced the 100-mile retreat around Kharkov, the Soviets continue their gains west of Moscow. For the first time in their advance mention of Smolensk, Hitler's old headquarters, comes in the communiqués.

Last week they captured Vyazma, which is only 95 miles from Smolensk. Today they are believed to be no more than 50 to 60 miles from that stronghold.

At one point, above Smolensk, they have crossed the Dnieper River. Some 140 miles farther south, the Russians, fighting knee-deep in snow, were pushing the Germans back toward Bryansk, while Marshal Timoshenko's men were making gains around Lake Ilmen in the Leningrad sector.

The situation in Tunisia continued to mark time, although General Eisenhower's men, in a minor engagement, succeeded in capturing a strategic ridge around Sedjenane, 40 miles west of Bizerte, near the north coast. Some 180 miles down the line, at Gafsa, there was artillery action, and the Axis airfield at Mezzouna, 62 miles north of Gafsa was bombed neavily.

In the Pacific, the situation began to look more threatening owing to the increasing activity of the Japanese air and maritime forces. A 49-plane attack on Port Darwin in Northern Australia was unusually severe. Darwin recorded a small 15-plane raid March 2, but otherwise has been left quiet for some time. This time, swarms of Spitfires attacked the raiders, bringing down 2 bombers and 12 fighters, and doing serious damage to 2 other bombers and 3 fighters. The resulting damage to General MacArthur's base at Darwin was reported as not severe.

Another raid was made by 15 Japanese fighters against Allied forces in the Gulf of Oro, in the Buna area in New Guinea.

Meanwhile, signs of other Japanese activity came in an eight-ship convoy, headed apparently for Wewak on New Guinea. General MacArthur's bombers trailed them for two days, scoring hits on four cargo ships. Then the whole convoy vanished in the cloudy weather.

A smaller Japanese convoy, of three ships, bound for Dobo on the Aroe Islands, southwest of New Guinea, did not fare so well, direct hits having been scored on two troop-laden transports by Allied bombers.

# Senate Authorization of Peace Agency Sought Now to Avert Repetition of 1920

**By Roscoe Drummond**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 16—The historic peace debate began in the United States Senate today—a Senate which has over the years rejected more important treaties than it has ever passed.

Unlike 1920, this time the Senate is not being called upon to accept a treaty; it is being called upon to authorize a treaty.

It is being asked by four of its own members at their own initiative, not by the White House nor by the State Department, to exercise a positive role in preparing for the future peace and to proclaim to the world now that it favors:

1. Forming immediately an organization of the United Nations with specific and limited authority.
2. Establishing procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements among nations.
3. Providing for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and for its use to suppress any future attempt at military aggression by any nation.

**Positive Action Wanted**

This is the heart of the resolution which Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota put before the Upper House this morning in behalf of three of his colleagues and co-authors—Senators Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio—and himself.

Because of the two-thirds vote required to sanction treaties—a rule which many believe needs to be amended and which few foresee as likely—a minority in the Senate possesses life-or-death sway over the character of the future peace, and the purpose of the four-member, bipartisan resolution is to enable the American people and the American Congress to determine before it is too late whether the United States will be enabled to play its part in averting another war or whether another minority, like that which was led by Senators William E. Borah and Henry Cabot Lodge 23 years ago, will compel another period of withdrawal and isolation.

To this point Senator Ball addressed himself in these words:

"The whole world, and our Allies, know today that it is this United States Senate which will finally decide what will be the foreign policy of our country when this war ends.

"In the past, this far-reaching power of the Senate under our Constitution has been used negatively. We propose that the Senate act positively, that it define in clear-cut terms the kind of foreign policy which it believes will best serve this nation and promote world stability and peace."

**Public Opinion Needed**

The probability is that the debate will not be brought immediately and sharply into focus, because the sponsors of the resolution do not intend to press for any hurried consideration and are not planning on a full-dress debate. The Opposition wishes to pull out all the stops before the Foreign Relations Committee, to which the proposal will be assigned, has acted.

Observers can most certainly not foresee the outcome at this early date. Much spadework has already been done by the authors of the resolution, who firmly believe that they can muster a two-thirds approval from the Senate if public opinion crystallizes behind their resolution and is alert enough to make itself felt.

There will be opposition, skillful and experienced opposition, from the inner corps of isolationist Senators—a group no smaller than that which engineered the death of American participation in the League of Nations in 1920. Their primary vote strength is not large, and their power will depend on how many undecided, uncertain borderline Senators they can by one device or another draw to them. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana already has indicated that he is ready to lead the battle and there will be others.

But the sponsors of the join-the-peace resolution are not without confidence and not without competence. They have support which they have not yet disclosed, but it is evident that they will need an articulate and organized and visible public opinion to help them carry the day.

**Connally Lends Support**

Important support came today from the influential chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, at first apparently lukewarm to the project, has become a firm ally and has announced his unequivocal backing of the central provisions of the resolution. After meeting with Senators Hill, Hatch, Burton and Ball, Senator Connally declared:

"The objectives stated in paragraphs four and five (these embrace the points cited early in this dispatch as the heart of the resolution) are approved by me. I favor the establishment by the United Nations of an agency to preserve peace and prevent aggression and conquest. I also favor military and naval sanctions to enforce action by the international body.

"I would not oppose a general

## Connally Supports International Agency

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, March 16

Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reiterated today that he favors a postwar "international agency to preserve the peace," but said the Administration is not committed to the collective-security system proposed by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota.

# U. S. Setback in Tunisia Laid To Misjudgment by Officers

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States forces in North Africa*

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 16—Serious misjudgment caused the setback suffered by the American forces in Tunisia on Feb. 14, according to the official version of the affair, now made public. The severe mauling at the hands of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Corps in Faid Pass and the Kasserine Gap, Central Tunisia, has been explained by the Allied commanders.

Perhaps the most important factor contributing to enemy success was the failure by Americans to rightly judge Marshal Rommel's strength and intentions. United Nations intelligence believed it knew the approximate location of the expected enemy attack and the probable weight of Axis armored equipment available for this thrust.

On both counts it was wrong.

**Wrong on Attack Point**

In a frank exposé given newspaper correspondents here, an official spokesman disclosed that whereas Marshal Rommel's attack had been expected in the Pichon area, it actually came about 40 miles southward. He admitted, moreover, that American intelligence officers were slow in forming a correct estimate of the weight of the attack. Even though the enemy was using about 150 tanks in the Faid attack, the Americans believed for two days that a Pichon assault still was likely.

This belief that the enemy, while already using 150 tanks in the Faid area, might launch an even heavier attack northward, is difficult to understand in view of the Allied guess that the total enemy strength in North Africa at that time was no more than 300 tanks, many of which obviously had to be kept in the north against the British First Army and in the south against the British Eighth Army.

It now seems apparent that up to the middle of February at least the Allies had been overestimating enemy strength in some areas while underestimating it in others.

**Costly Lessons Learned**

A second costly lesson, and one which some observers here think might have been spared in view of past Allied experience, was the vulnerability of American units to dive-bombing.

These units, sent directly under the nose of German Stukas, were inexperienced in what to do in event of such attacks. Headquarters here admits heavy losses among some formations because of this.

Still another Allied deficiency which appeared with startling

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

# Nazi-Led Police Hunt French in Hills

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland, March 16—The first large-scale French armed revolt against the Germans and their Vichy henchmen, now in progress in the mountains of Haute Savoie, was a well-prepared action, as attested by the supplies of war materials and food available in the uplands. But it represents also spontaneous resistance on the part of many French patriots who knew nothing of plans for organized resistance.

Throughout small towns and villages in Haute Savoie, the pattern of the revolt, as given by underground leaders and often discussed in the Allied press and radio, was carried out automatically as the result of the pent-up feelings of the people.

Ever since the Germans began putting on pressures of one kind or another to get the French into German factories, French refugees have been fleeing across the borders into other countries.

**Bloodhound Patrols**

Germans, aided by the Italians and Pierre Laval's Garde Republicaine Mobile and Groupe Mobile d'Etat, recently began keeping a closer watch over the borders with bloodhound patrols in a three-mile-deep "no man's land." Likewise, the capacity of other countries to accept refugees has become increasingly limited.

Hence, hundreds of young men took to the mountains of Haute Savoie, which is directly opposite Geneva, where in peacetime, Genevans enjoy walking in summer and skiing in winter. These youths have been aided by a plentiful supply of guns and munitions dropped from British planes which they have been saving for such time.

Set off by a young Frenchman who struck an Italian authority engaged in recruiting French workers for Germany, the signal to resist spread quickly among the people, while at the same time underground leaders ordered a long-prepared mass retreat to the mountains for an armed stand.

**Given Arms**

The mountains already were full of all kinds of refugees who have been living there for months protected and fed by the peasants. These, rapidly gathered together by the rebels were given arms by a cadre of experienced

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

## Bergeret Resigns As Giraud Deputy

*By the Associated Press*

Algiers, Algeria, March 16

Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Vichy Air Minister, has resigned as Gen. Henri Giraud's Deputy in Command of Civilian Affairs in North Africa, an official announcement said today.

Jean Ribaud, a high political adviser in General Giraud's Commissariat, also has resigned, it was announced.

**Aid via Africa to French Partisans? Page 8.**

AT THE FRENCH FRONTIER IN SWITZERLAND, March 16 (AP)—Motorized French police led by German SS troopers deployed into the hills of Haute Savoie close to Lake Geneva today in a hunt for several thousand well-armed French youths who had defied a Nazi ultimatum to surrender.

All last night and today, the police and trooper units rolled along the roads into the valleys and up into the hills, but they did not appear so far to have made contact with the insurgents, who were said to number at least 5,000.

The youths, rebellious against the German labor draft, were reported led by former French officers and generals.

[London reports said the French bands were being bombed by German planes. Three of the planes were reported yesterday to have been shot down.]

Some of the youths were gradually trickling back to their homes, despite their earlier defiance, because they lacked food and had been persuaded by their parents that resistance now is futile.

**Expected Second Front**

Some said they had expected the second front to open and when it did not they felt it was impossible to go on alone. Those returning home were sent immediately to Germany.

Lyon continued as the center for SS and German troop action. The troops circled blocks of houses systematically and searched out the

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

## Russia:

### Soviet Forces Push Closer to Smolensk

The Red Army is continuing to push westward toward Smolensk, German key base of the central front, and also appeared to have established a strong line east of Kharkov after announcing the loss of the Ukraine city recaptured only Feb. 16.

Four spearheads are aimed at Smolensk from an arc swinging northwestward from Vyazma and

# OPA Rulings Puzzle Hotels; Is Drink a Meal or Not?

By Everett M. Smith
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Does a drink—alcoholic or otherwise—constitute a meal in a restaurant or hotel?

The answer: "Yes," "No," "Perhaps."

Originally, the Office of Price Administration had ruled that, in registering the number of persons served during the month of December, 1942—the base month on which hotel, restaurant, and institutional rationing was to be figured—the figure should not include those served alcoholic beverages without food.

Later, there came a change in OPA instructions to regional boards, stating that such sales of alcoholic beverages should be included with persons served with food. By filling in an amended return, the local OPA would issue additional points for processed foods as well as rations for sugar and coffee.

Then, on March 12, there came what amounted to a virtual reversal of this ruling. In open meeting, William L. Messing, General Counsel for OPA in Washington, admitted that the order for registering of persons served alcoholic beverages was sent out by mistake. And he requested hotelmen, for patriotic reasons, not to take advantage of that order.

In a telegram to members of the American Hotel Association, Theodore DeWitt, Chairman of the A. H. A. Food Rationing Committee, strongly advised hotels not to register alcoholic service in their applications for food rationing, and he urged them to register according to the original order.

Members of the Massachusetts Hotel Association and the City of Boston Hotel Association have pledged themselves not to take advantage of this apparent loophole in OPA regulations as an opportunity to increase their supplies of sugar and other rationed items.

No change in OPA rulings on the subject have come through as yet. But, according to Calvin D. Crawford, President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association, members of the Association are abiding by their original declarations and are not amending their applications.

In registering for rationed foods, institutional users—which include all who used a ration food in the preparation of food served to others—each restaurant, hotel, boarding house, church, school, soda fountain, café, prison, etc., was required to list both the quantity of processed foods, sugar, and coffee used during December, 1942, and the number of persons served.

Some confusion apparently arose as to just what constituted a meal. Some evidently were of the opion that a glass of milk and a sandwich might be considered a meal. Others might figure that a cup of coffee or a glass of ginger ale or other soft drink was enough. And if a soft drink, then why not a glass of beer or liquor.

Possibly this was what brought about the ruling permitting those persons served with alcoholic beverages to be included with those served food. At any rate, the OPA was quick to discover its "mistake" and to appeal to hotel men and others, "for patriotic reasons, not to take advantage of that order."

# Second Fuel Oil Pipe Line Prospect Called Encouraging

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said today that the New England committee pressing for a second fuel oil pipe line into the East was "very much encouraged" after a conference with officials of the War Production Board and the Petroleum Administrator for War.

The committee, representing the entire New England delegation in House and Senate, is back of Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes' recommendation that a 20-inch pipe line, authorized between Texas refineries and Seymour, Ind., be extended to the Philadelphia-New York areas.

Senator Brewster said that Robert Allen, Assistant Deputy Admonistrator in Mr. Ickes' office, told the committee that pipelines were the most efficient means of transporting oil.

The two pipelines from Texas—a 25-inch line to carry crude oil from the producing fields into New York-Philadelphia refineries, and the 20-inch line—will take 50 per cent of the Texas output, Senator Brewster said the committee was informed.

The 20-inch line alone will convey 224,000 barrels a day, the committee was told. Senator Brewster explained that the size of the second line was placed at 20 inches because it was planned to use a variety of products—fuel oil, high and low octane gasoline—which could not be as efficiently handled in a 24-inch line.

Informed persons said that Mr. Ickes' office also has under consideration a suggestion to build a 10-inch line direct into New England from the New York area.

The Army and Navy both are interested in bringing the 20-inch line from the Midwest into the East, committeemen stated.

WPB officials, giving the question "constant consideration," said that a decision would be reached shortly by the requirement committee and eventually would be ruled upon by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the WPB.

The question of releasing materials to bring th 20-inch line to the Eastern seaboard must be fitted into other priority requirements, Senator Brewster explained. Top rating now is being given to escort vessels, high octane gasoline, and synthetic rubber, in that order.

The New Englanders, at a meeting last week, asked WJB to approve an extension of the second line, designed to convey fuel oil and gasoline from the Beaumont-Houston refineries to the Eastern seaboard, instead of terminating it in Norris City and Seymour, Ind.

## Food Act Violator Fined

A fine of $100 was imposed today on Ralph Viscione, doing business as the Gloria Chocolate Company of Boston, for shipping adulterated chocolate in interstate commerce in violation of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic acts of Congress.

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Filene's
BOSTON

IF YOU HAD VISITED MEXICO—

—you'd have spent hours snooping for jewelry like this to bring home with you—you'd have gloated over its beauty, its "so-different" look.

Well, we've snooped for you, and have a grand collection of "Designcraft" Sterling silver jewelry—hand tooled or hand carved.

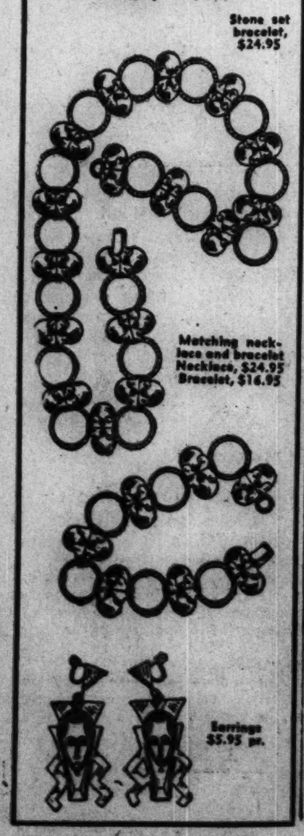
Tailored or stone set bracelets, pins, necklaces or earrings. $2 to $24.95.

(each plus 10% Federal tax)

Spray lapel pin, $7.50

"Owl" pin, $2

Stone set bracelet, $24.95



Matching necklace and bracelet Necklace, $24.95 Bracelet, $16.95



Earrings $5.95 pr.

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Flower Show
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9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
AN INSPIRING WAR-TIME EFFORT
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ADMISSION $1.10 TAX INCLUDED

## *Cambridge Bankers' Hours Extended*

By a Staff Photographer

**White-Collar Workers Join Night Shift**

**Thirteen bankers from two Cambridge savings banks are now employed three nights a week in a war-production plant. Upper left: Ralph George, Treasurer of the North Avenue Savings Bank, seated, with Erling Hanson, Assistant Treasurer. Upper right: Oliver C. Eckel, manager of the plant, right, explains work to Mr. George, left, and Mr. Hanson. Lower left: Arthur Emerson, left, and Norman Ricker as they look in their working clothes. Both are tellers at the North Avenue Savings Bank, and are shown behind their cage in the lower right picture.**

# Bankers Join Night Shifts At War Plant

Bankers' hours have been extended in Cambridge. Thirteen of the University City's bankers, who daily perform their white-collar tasks behind desks and tellers' windows in two banks—the North Avenue Savings Bank and the Cambridgeport Savings—now don overalls and sweatshirts three nights a week, and operate drill presses, and wield soldering irons in a local war plant.

It all started a couple of weeks ago when Oliver C. Eckel, Manager of the Mundet Cork Corporation, was seated next to Ralph George, Treasurer of the North Avenue Savings Bank, at a dinner of the Cambridge Economy Club—an organization of local businessmen and industrialists.

Mr. Eckel mentioned the difficulty he was having of obtaining the necessary help at his plant, which turns out condensers for purifying water, and which are used on submarines and warships, as well as by the armed forces in the North African desert and at Guadalcanal.

"How'd you like to take on a bunch of bankers?" Mr. George queried.

"I'll take all the bankers I can get," replied Mr. Eckel with a grin.

"I'm not kidding, I can get you the men—that is, provided the work is not of such a highly technical nature that they would not have proper training," said Mr. George.

And he did. After looking over the plant, he rounded up 13 men—five from his own bank, including his Assistant Treasurer, and the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and several tellers and auditors from the Cambridgeport Savings Bank.

Those from the North Avenue Savings are: Ralph George, Treasurer; Erling A. Hanson, Assistant Treasurer; Norman G. Ricker and Arthur W. Emerson, Tellers; and Aro D. Nelson, Auditor.

Those from the Cambridgeport Savings are: Stanley L. Brown, Treasurer; Alton W. Maybry, Manager, Real Estate Division; Maurice G. Wedge, Teller; William T. Livingstone, Allan S. Beal, Kenneth A. Cook, and Franklin H. Whitney. L. True Spear, Jr., Teller at the County Bank and Trust, also joined the group.

These men all started in a week ago, working from 5 to 10 p. m. Clad in old clothes, overalls, and equipped with working gloves, the men already have caught on to the work so quickly that they equal the production of the day shift. And they're earning the same rate of pay—by the hour—as those on the day shift.

However, as Mr. George put it, "the money is not the important thing. We're doing something important for the war and for victory. And everybody here is glad to be helping things along."

# Farley Terms 'Outrageous' Charges on Grove Activities

Charges that the Civilian Defense organization had fallen down at the time of the Cocoanut Grove disaster were termed "outrageous" today by J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The disaster work was the responsibility of the Red Cross not that of Civilian Defense, Mr. Farley stated as he resumed testimony today before the legislative rules committee which is conducting a public hearing at the State House on an order for an investigation of the entire Civilian Defense setup. It was the fourth day of the hearing, which began last Wednesday.

In answer to a question by Representative Michael J. Neville, minority floor leader of the House and a member of the committee, Mr. Farley announced at the outset that he still appeared as a proponent of the investigation proposals.

"Can you imagine anyone who has been attacked as I have," Mr. Farley declared, "not wanting to take every means possible to clear the charges? Of course I want the investigation."

Referring to the Cocoanut Grove disaster, the civilian defense head said: "No attempt should be made to smear the Committee or any member of it as a result of the disaster. It was the Red Cross's responsibility, not ours. Everyone at the head of the Women's Defense Corps knew that and knew it well."

**Letter Quoted**

Mr. Farley quoted a letter from Joseph A. Hamlen, Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, in which he said that because the Grove disaster was not caused by enemy action, it was the responsibility of the Red Cross to provide ambulances.

"I was indignant yesterday at the insinuation that the Red Cross had not met the demands of the situation," Mr. Farley declared. "If anything, there was an excess of ambulances."

The Civilian Defense chief, replying to charges made yesterday by Elias R. Sweet, Gloucester Alderman, that no equipment except armbands had been sent to that city, said: "This committee is not responsible nor does it have the money to furnish equipment for any city or town.

"The Office of Civilian Defense in Washington distributes this equipment, particularly to those cities and towns considered target areas. A lot of equipment has been sent to Massachusetts and some of it has gone to Gloucester."

Later in the hearing he placed the value of the equipment supplied by Washington at approximately $4,000,000.

Mr. Farley's first opportunity to testify at the hearing came late yesterday when he categorically denied charges of irregularities in the administration of the Safety Committee contained in a statement made at the hearing by State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley.

Shortly before 1 o'clock today, when the hearing recessed until 3 p. m., Mr. Farley, hitting at Miss Natalie Hays Hammond's statement of last week, in which she quoted him as attacking the Red Cross, said: "I was amazed and shocked at that statement. I deeply resent and declare deeply false any statement that I am not behind the Red Cross four-square.

"On the contrary," Mr. Farley continued, "we have worked with the Red Cross. Of course, we had disagreements with them. The disagreements? They both wanted to do it all. That is a healthy form of a disagreement. We have cooperated with them, and they have co-operated with us."

Mr. Farley further declared, in support of his stand on the Red Cross, that at one time he headed the Red Cross drive for funds in Boston.

Much of today's session had to do with discussion between Mr. Farley and members of the Committee regarding the so-called "automobile deal."

**Baker Called**

"Miss Hammond says I now have the temerity to say I had nothing to do with the supplying of equipment, and to shift the blame to the State Purchasing Agent," Mr. Farley said. "I do have that temerity, and I don't think there is any blame to shift. I have said 40 times we cannot do anything beyond what we have done, and that is send in requisitions to the State Purchasing Agent.

Representative Neville asked that Raymond C. Baker, Boston insurance man and Deputy Director of the Public Safety Committee, be called. Mr. Baker, taking the stand, said he had nothing to do with the purchase of the trucks.

He recalled that a fully-equipped truck exhibited at the 1942 Flower Show was called to his attention by a Lieutenant of the Women's Defense Corps, and later Miss Hammond introduced him to the British American Ambulance Corporation.

He said this Corporation submitted bids to the State Purchasing Agent, and had 80 cars originally built for the Australian Government, which order had been canceled by that Government owing to sinkings. He added that the trucks were never delivered because the company sold them before the State Purchasing Agent acted upon the bid.

## Dedham Common—V Plot

Dedham's three-century-old Common felt the bite of the plow Monday as the selectmen prepared to make the plot available to citizens for Victory Gardens. Located in the town's fashionable residential section, the Common was used in 1636 to train Indian fighters.

# Meat Dealers Deny Guilt In Ceiling Cases

Pleas of not guilty were entered in United States District Court today by the Brighton Packing Company; Joseph Keller, its Treasurer; Albert Yakus, its President, and Freda Nessel, bookkeeper for the company, as well as by Benjamin Rottenberg of Brighton, head of the B. Rottenberg Company, Inc., of Boston, when they appeared before Judge Charles Wyzanski, Jr., after being indicted by a Federal grand jury yesterday on charges of alleged conspiracy to violate the ceilings on wholesale beef prices.

One week was allowed in which to file special pleas. Bail of $1,000 each without surety was fixed by the Court.

Defendant Keller also pleaded not guilty to an indictment alleging that he had made false invoices. Joseph J. Gottlieb, assistant United States attorney, told the Court that the indictment presented a new and more serious feature in the meat violation cases and requested $5,000 bail, but Judge Wyzanski agreed with counsel for the defense that Mr. Keller was already providing bail on other indictments, and fixed bail on the invoice charge at $1,000 without surety.

# April Can Points Unchanged

Rumors that individual point allotments for canned goods would be increased to 64 points for April, to match the 64 points which will be in effect then for meats, were refuted yesterday with the announcement from the Office of Price Administration that the housewife's total of blue stamps will be the same next month as it is in March. Beginning on March 25, she will use the 48 blue stamps lettered D, E, and F in her War Ration Book No. 2 for the purchase of canned goods.

This month's stamps—the blue blue ones lettered A, B, and C—will be good until March 31. Any A, B, or C blue stamps not used by consumers by that date become invalid, and will not be usable when purchasing processed goods.

There will be one week of overlap, during which both the March and April stamps will be good—the days between March 25, when the new D, E, and F stamps are valid, and March 31, when the A, B, and C stamps expire.

Although consumers will be allowed to use their April stamps during this last week of March, they are urged by OPA officials to budget their 48 ration points for April very carefully.

"Pre-validating ration stamps," explained an OPA official, "is done primarily to allow consumers to make the best possible use of any ration stamps of small denominations they may have left in their books at the end of the month. Where those stamps are of insufficient point value to buy an item the family needs, allowing the use of the following month's stamps before the previous month's stamps expire makes it possible for consumers to spend "left-over" stamps for items of higher point values.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Rain**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Rain tonight; little change in temperature; fresh winds.

**New Hampshire:** Snow in northern portion; snow mixed with sleet in southern portion; not quite so cold in northern portion; moderate to fresh winds.

**Vermont:** Sleet, rain, and freezing rain; not quite so cold tonight.

**Massachusetts:** Rain, except rain mixed with freezing rain, in western portion; little change in temperature tonight; fresh winds occasionally strong along coast.

**Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Rain; little change in temperature tonight; fresh winds, occasionally strong along coast.

**Southwestern Maine:** Snow mixed with sleet tonight; little change in temperature.

**Eastport to Block Island:** Rain tonight; little change in temperature; fresh winds.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 8:42 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Wednesday, 9 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

# New Englanders Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 172 United States soldiers missing in action, including 15 New Englanders.

Those listed were casualties in the European, North African and Southwest Pacific areas.

**Missing, European Area**

**Connecticut**

Boutin, Sergeant Albert L. J.—Albert N. Boutin, father, Hartford.
Clark, Sergeant Frederick W.—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Schroeder, friend, Hamden.
Maiko, Sergeant Andrew—Joseph Maigo, father, Ansonia.

**Maine**

Frazee, Second Lieut. Winthrop T.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Frazee, parents, Portland.

**Massachusetts**

Cullen, Capt. Arthur V., Jr.—Arthur Vincent Cullen, Sr., father, Jamaica Plain.
Parker, Staff Sergeant Stephen E., Jr.—Stephen E. Parker, father, Brockton.
Sands, First Lieut. David E.—Mrs. Barbara M. Sands, wife, Newton Center.

**Missing, North African Area**

**Connecticut**

Brocker, Private Charles L.—Mrs. Charles E. Brocker, mother, Ridgefield.

**Maine**

Paradis, Private Leo A.—Mrs. Delvina Paradis, mother, Lewiston.
Simmons, Private Gordon H.—Hudson Simmons, father, Bucksport.

**Massachusetts**

Flaherty, Sergeant Matthias—Mrs. Ruth Flaherty, wife, Leominster.
Haduk, Private Leon—John Haduk, father, Adamsdale.
Lopez, Sergeant Alfred J.—Manuel Lopez, father, Boston.

**Vermont**

Lane, Private Walter H.—Frank M. Lane, brother, Burlington.

**Missing, Southwest Pacific Area**

**Connecticut**

Brigham, Staff Sergeant Francis M.—George N. Brigham, father, Rockville.

# Events Around Greater Boston

**Tuesday**

Alvin H. Hansen will speak on "Post War Trade Relations" at the Boston League of Women Voters Civic Affairs Committee, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, Boston, at 7:45 p. m. Open to the public.

Michael Karpovich will speak on "The Great Russian Writers and the Revolution: Dostoevsky, Tolstoy," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Lauritz Melchior, leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Association, will appear in a joint recital with Astrid Varnay, Metropolitan soprano, at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts, this evening.

**Wednesday**

A talk on "Peruvian Textiles" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Prof. Philip Taft will speak on "Labor in the War and After" at the Brown Club of Boston, Boston City Club, at 12:30 p. m. Open to the public.

The vital war-training program of Wentworth Institute will be the topic for discussion when the Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association meets for a regular Navy supper and inspection of the shops at 6:30 p. m. Open to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 12**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

# Saltonstall Again Refuses To Appear Before Jury

Refusing the Suffolk Grand Jury's second request within a week to appear before them for testimony Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today that "under the Constitution the Executive Department is a co-ordinate branch of the Government with powers to judge what or what should not be done within its own department."

"In the exercise of these constitutional powers," the Governor's reply said, "the courts have no more right to interfere than has the Executive Department under like conditions to interfere with the Court of which the Grand Jury is a part. The decisions of our own Supreme Court and the Courts of other States are clear on this point."

The Grand Jury's first invitation to the Governor to appear for testimony was sent last Thursday, but was quickly declined on the grounds that "the dignity of his office" prevented his acceptance.

Governor Saltonstall, however, assured the Grand Jury that he would co-operate with them by answering any questions in writing. At that time he also said that he had co-operated with the Attorney General's office by turning over to James Farley, Assistant Attorney General, files pertaining to all matters under investigation by Mr. Bushnell including the number-pool racket and the Cocoanut Grove case.

The Grand Jury's letter inviting the Governor to appear before them follows:

"In answer to a request addressed to you March 11, 1943, by this Grand Jury we have received a reply from a Mr. Cotton of your office, purporting to state your opinion that you, as Governor, must decline our request 'in accordance with precedent,' but that, if we make written request of the Governor for any information which we think he might have, he (the Governor) would, of course, give such request his serious consideration.

"We are unaware of any precedent preventing a Governor of this Commonwealth from appearing before a Grand Jury of the Commonwealth earnestly seeking to do its full duty on a matter of grave public importance.

"We believe that on reflection you will understand that the suggestion that we seek the desired information from you by written questions is wholly impractical owing to the fact that proceedings before the Grand Jury are secret and only testimony under oath is received.

"We therefore respectfully request that you reconsider the decision communicated to us by your Secretary. We renew our request that you appear before us to testify.

"We would suggest Tuesday, March 16, or Wednesday, March 17 at 10 a. m. as a convenient date and time, but we shall be glad to accommodate our time to yours.

"We would greatly appreciate a personal reply."

Governor Saltonstall's reply:

"Your letter of March 15 has been received.

"Mr. Cotton, in his letter of March 11, expressed my thoughts on your invitation to appear before you.

"Under the constitution the Executive Department is a co-ordinate branch of the Government with powers to judge what should or should not be done within its own department. In the exercise of these constitutional powers the courts have no more right to interfere than has the Executive under like conditions to interfere with the court of which the Grand Jury is a part. The decisions of our own Supreme Court and the Courts of other states are clear on this point.

"As Chief Executive of the Commonwealth I therefore respectfully decline to appear before you.

"Your honorable body is composed of citizens of the Commonwealth. If you care as citizens to come to see me I will be glad to see you."

# 1910 Ruling Backs Saltonstall

Legal authorities at the State House were of the opinion today that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's refusal to appear before the Grand Jury was based on a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in November, 1910.

At that time, Charles W. Rice sought a writ of mandamus against Gov. Eben Draper to compel him to pay to Mr. Rice a sum of money received from the United States Government relating to costs of raising volunteers for the Spanish War.

The decision of the Court was in part as follows:

"The Governor of this Commonwealth, under our Constitution, is a 'supreme executive magistrate.' He is the Commander in Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. In our Constitution, the division of the Government into three departments, each independent of the other, is provided for in language picturesque and emphatic, 'to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men.' . . . In other states whose Constitutions recognize a similar division of the government, is is generally, and not universally, held that, in the performance of his political duties as the highest executive officer, the Governor is not subject to supervision or direction by the Courts. But in some jurisdictions there are decisions that, in the performance of strictly ministerial duties which might have been imposed on some other officer, the Governor may be compelled to act upon a writ of mandamus. . . . But the weight of authority furnished by decisions in a larger number of states and supported, as we think, by stronger reasons, is in favor of the proposition that Governors of states are not amenable to the Court for their conduct in the performance of any part of their official duty. . . . It seems better to hold, for whatever he does officially, the Governor shall answer only to his own conscience and to the people who elected him and in the case of the possible commission of a high crime or misdemeanor to a court of impeachment."

The judges rendering the decision were C. I. Knowlton, Chief Justice; Associates Morton Sheldon, Loring, and Rugg.

# Income Tax Office Clerks Are Buried Under the Returns

Though the milling crowds that have surged throughout Federal income tax quarters in Boston for the past few weeks were missing today—the deadline for filing the 1942 returns having expired last night—the clerks in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue were virtually buried under a cloudburst of returns and checks that came in by mail today.

Postal employees delivered 97 sacks of mail to the office today and estimated 250,000 pieces of mail, chiefly returns, although some were money orders and checks which lacked sufficient identification to enable the clerks to credit the money to the account of those who sent them.

Thomas B. Hassett, collector, stated that no figures of moneys paid would be available before March 20.

# Cambridge School Budget Faces Test

The legality of this year's Cambridge school budget of $1,813,000 with its $150 increase for all employees has been challenged by 10 Cambridge taxpayers who brought suit in equity yesterday in Middlesex Superior Court on the grounds the budget was adopted without the necessary quorum of four School Committee members present.

A hearing during which an injunction blocking the budget will be sought has been set for 10 a. m. Friday. The charge, made by the litigating taxpayers, who include Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, is that at the meeting of the School Committee Feb. 15 two of the five members, Mayor John C. Corcoran and Mrs. Cora Butler Conant, left before a vote of approval on the budget was cast.

# Closed Coal Conference Seeks to Avert Strike

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Representatives of operators of northern Appalachian soft-coal mines and the United Mine Workers of America went into executive session today to debate terms of a new contract.

The management-labor group conferred behind closed doors after John L. Lewis, U. M. W. President, who said yesterday his 450,000 bituminous miners would not report for work unless terms could be agreed upon by the time the present contract expires on March 31, acceded to the operators' request for a private conference.

A major demand is Mr. Lewis' flat insistence upon a basic $2-a-day wage increase.

**War Board Assailed**

Assailing again the War Labor Board, Mr. Lewis said:

"It is the position of the operators to consider only our proposals under the rules established by agencies of the Government. We will not agree to any offer limited by the dastardly formula of Mr. Davis of the War Labor Board. We won't be bound by such rule.

"If the operators are waiting, by means of a subcommittee time-out period, for the Government to chastise the workers then the subcommitee's work will be as barren of results as this general conference has been to date.

"The mine Workers are again going to consider that the operators are acting in good faith and will present new proposals. With that view in mind the workers will acquiesce the suggestion for a subcommittee conference."

Mr. Lewis told the operators yesterday that if the miners don't get a contract by March 31 the responsibility will rest on the operators.

"It is a safe assumption that without a negotiated contract," he said, "the miners will not trespass upon your property on the first and second of April."

**Stoppage Threatened**

Spokesmen of many union districts had said previously there would be work stoppages in April unless a new and satisfactory contract was signed. They spoke earlier in the conferences which started last week between the U. M. W. and northern and southern operators.

In denouncing the operators for refusing to accept the union's major demands for a $2 basic daily wage increase and an $8-a-day blanket minimum in place of the present $7-a-day basic rate, Mr. Lewis asserted:

"A billion dollars a month of inflationary profit is going back to industry while you operators sit in placid contentment while your spokesmen take such a strange position—a position bound to create resentment among the men who man this industry, and among the workers in other industries who know their rights are being held from them. . . .

"Let me warn the coal industry . . . that you can not do this to our people with impunity."

He repeated the union's contention that the demands would reflect an added cost of $240,000,000 to the nation as a whole this year on the basis of tonnage expected by the Government. The operators have maintained the added cost would be $750,000,000 for the year.

## Brewery Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP)—A strike of 2,000 brewery workers over a closed-shop contract has closed five major San Francisco breweries.

The strike, called yesterday, resulted from the employers' refusal to sign a contract establishing a closed shop for beer truck drivers of the Brewery Workers' Union, an independent. The breweries said they would not sign because they wished to remain neutral in a long-standing dispute between this union and the Teamster's Union. No issue of wages or hours is involved.

## Agents Get Raise

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Increased commissions for 14,400 agents of the Prudential Insurance Company of America have been approved by the War Labor Board. They average $2.58 a week, the Board said.

The increases were provided for in an agreement between the company and the United Office and Professional Workers, which was submitted to the board. Average earnings prior to the agreement were $58.43 a week.

## Convict Farm Labor Proposed in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16 (AP)—Moving to ease the acute farm labor shortage in Georgia, the House of Representatives adopted a measure to allow leasing of convicts to farmers.

Representative Pat Campbell of Civington, sponsor, said the measure would not permit leasing one or two or three convicts to farmers here and there but they could be leased in larger groups and under guard of a state officer.

"They would work under the same conditions they work on State roads and must return to camp each night," Mr. Campbell said. "The pay must be on a par with the wages prevailing in the community."

Pay for the convict labor would go to the county, if county camp labor was used, and to the State if the prisoners came from a State highway camp.


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## *Metropolitan Audition Winners*

Associated Press

**Potential Stars of the Opera Get Contracts**

**Patrice Munsel of Spokane, Wash., left, and Christine Johnson of Hopkinsville, Ky., center, receive Metropolitan Opera contracts from Edward Johnson, general manager of the "Met," in New York. They were announced as first-place winners in the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air. Each girl received a $1,000 cash prize in addition to her contract. Miss Munsel is a coloratura soprano and Miss Johnson is a contralto.**

## *Girl Whistler And Reporter Win Auditions*

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The 17-year-old whistling daughter of a Spokane, Wash., dentist and the Hopkinsville, Ky., girl who once wanted to be a journalist, were announced as first place winners in the Metropolitan Opera auditions of the air on March 14.

The girls, Patrice Munsel, coloratura soprano of Spokane, and Christine Johnson, contralto, of the Blue Grass State, received cash prizes of $1,000 each and contracts with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Two others were presented prizes of $500 each. They were John Baker, baritone, of Passaic, N. J., and James Pease, bass-baritone of Franklin, Ind., in addition the Met took options on their services.

Awards were presented by Arthur W. Steudel, President of the Sherwin-Williams Company, sponsor of the program, in ceremonies broadcast over radio station WJZ (Blue Network).

The finalists survived a competition of several months in which more than 600 persons tried their voices.

Miss Munsel is the youngest winner in the history of the eight-year-old contest. Before concentrating on singing, she aimed at becoming on "artistic" whistler.

Newspaper reporting was the goal for Miss Johnson until a Nashville, Tenn., music teacher heard her sing. The tutor persuaded a Nashville newspaper to form a trust fund to insure her musical education.

Mr. Baker sang in church choirs and worked part time in a stationery store and a cafeteria to raise funds for his singing lessons. Currently he holds a two-year scholarship with Queeno Mario, Metropolitan Opera star.

At almost the same time Mr. Pease was admitted to the Indiana Bar in 1939, he received a scholarship at the Philadelphia Academy of Vocal Arts which he took. He later sang with the Philadelphia Opera Company.

## Rooney Rejected In Army Checkup

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 16 (AP) —The Army has rejected Mickey Rooney after physical examination, and the usually exuberant screen star says he isn't happy about it.

The rejection was disclosed last night by Lieut. Col. Agard H. Bailey, commanding the Los Angeles induction center, who said Mr. Rooney had been referred to the center by draft officials and had undergone a thorough checkup.

The rejection on physical grounds leaves unanswered the question raised by a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer spokesman earlier this month in confirming the fact that the studio had filed an appeal: How can studios make pictures without sufficient actors?

Movies, he said, are important to morale and have been rated an essential industry, of which Mr. Rooney and other actors are vital components. Studio technicians have been decreed deferable, the official pointed out, but this privilege has not been extended to actors.

## *War Plant Workers To Garden Part Time*

BUTLER, Pa., March 16 (AP)—War workers at the American Bantam Car Company plant in this western Pennsylvania city will become part-time farmers this summer to raise their own vegetables.

Leasing a 100-acre farm, the company announced that groups of the factory workers would take turns working on the farm at wages they earn in the plant. The farm chore assignments will be staggered so as not to interfere with the war work.

Francis Fenn of the company said the produce will be sold at cost to the several hundred employees to can for the winter.

"We expect the cost price to be substantially under the market price, but if it is higher, the company will pay the difference, Mr. Fenn said.

## 'Little Steel' Formula Fades As Factor in Wage Increases

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The "Little Steel" formula is fast vanishing as a factor in wage increases approved by the War Labor Board, and the bulk of adjustments now is based on "inequalities."

Reason for the disappearance is simple: Most groups of employees already have received the 15 per cent general increase permitted by the formula as a cost-of-living adjustment.

Board officials say, in fact, there are scarcely any important branches of industry which have not raised wages at least that much since Jan. 1, 1941. In cases like anthracite mining, labor contracts of unusually long duration stand in the way. Anthracite miners received a 10 per cent increase in 1941 and made a contract which does not expire until next April 30.

Regional offices of the WLB reported that approvals of voluntary wage adjustments rose from 2,437 in January to 2,902 in the month ending March 5. In the same period, approvals based on the "Little Steel" formula alone (correction of maladjustments) dropped from 601 to 487.

Approvals granted exclusively to eliminate substandard wages totaled nine in the month ended March 5, which means that more than 2,000 approvals were based on inequalities or a combination of factors which included inequalities.

**How Inequalities Grew**

Inequalities grow largely out of the fact that many employers increased wages more than 15 per cent after Jan. 1, 1941, but before the wage stabilization order of Oct. 3. Public members of the Board contend, in fact, that if the basis of the "Little Steel" formula was raised from its present 15 per cent to 20 per cent, the bulk of the employees in industry would receive little, if any, benefit. Soft coal miners would get about 25 cents a day.

The "Little Steel" decision was handed down last July, three months before wage stabilization. Employers at the time were competing for manpower, raising wages voluntarily. Before these raises were stopped on Oct. 3, many employees had been increased more than 15 per cent and an uneven wage condition resulted in some industries and areas.

The leveling of this unevenness is now providing the bulk of the Board's work.

**Formula Again Exceeded**

Last Saturday a majority of the Board announced a 5½ per cent increase to 1,700 iron ore miners employed by the Oliver Iron Mining Company in the Lake Superior Region who already had received a 15 per cent raise. Congress of Industrial Organizations spokesmen said this meant the "Little Steel" formula, had been broken. Board officials said it merely meant a restoration of equality with the manufacturing branch of the steel industry.

On the same day in the Struthers-Wells case of Titusville, Pa., the Board announced a 5-cent increase above the "Little Steel" formula's 15 per cent. Dean Wayne L. Morse, public member, said in his opinion:

"It is unimportant that the 'Little Steel' 15 per cent formula has been exceeded if it can be clearly demonstrated that there is a prevailing wage inequality. In this case a majority of the Board are of the opinion that a manifest injustice would be done if the Board were to refuse to grant approval of the proposed wage increase."

The WLB granted another exemption yesterday from the requirement of Board approval of wage increases.

It ruled that employers may grant increases which do not bring wage or salary rates above 40 cents an hour without getting Board approval, provided the increases are not used as a basis to increase price ceilings of the commodity or service involved or to resist otherwise justified reductions in such price ceilings.

Board officials said they had no estimate of how many employees would be affected by the exemption.

## Short-Wave Series On Christian Science

On March 21, at 5:15 p. m., E. W. T., the first of a new series of Christian Science radiocasts is to be given by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. This will be a regular feature over short-wave station WRUL on the third Sunday of each month.

The program will be radiocast on two frequencies, 11.79 and 9.70 megacycles.

## Australia Allows Entrance Of 150 Jewish Children

CANBERRA, Australia, March 16 (AP)—The Australian Government will admit 150 Jewish refugee children now in Vichy, France, where they are under the care of the Roman Catholic Church, it was announced today.

Their entry was arranged at the request of the Jewish Welfare Society which will bring them here and will be responsible for their care.

# Chicago Group Combats Living Costs

By Dorothea Kahn

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, March 15 —Consumers are speaking up here. Through an organization called the United Conference on the High Cost of Living, men and women who buy the groceries and other consumer goods are telling the OPA, President Roosevelt and Mayor Edward J. Kelly what they think should be done to keep prices down and stop "black market" operations.

They are getting signatures just now to a petition asking immediate rationing of all scarce articles without advance notice; enforcement of price ceilings on "everything we buy"; control of quality; consumer representation on committees planning rationing and price control; and a subsidy to farmers when necessary to keep prices down.

It all started during the depression, when Mrs. Alice S. Belester, now chairman of the conference, tried to get some friends together for a discussion of cost of living problems. Her own problem was that of many others; how to make ends meet when wages were low and prices relatively high. She thought it might help to talk with others about it.

Her husband, a trade union member for many years, told her she wouldn't get anywhere unless she organized her group and tied in with some larger organization. That was a lesson he had learned in trade unionism.

So Mrs. Belester began to make contacts with other groups, not only trade unions whose members she knew, but Y. W. C. A. committees, Settlement houses, clubs. Eventually she was able to set up a league which has grown into the present United Conference on the High Cost of Living, which in turn is affiliated with the national organization known as the Council of Organized Consumers. The national organization is sponsoring the petitions.

Here in Chicago Mrs. Belester figures the United Conference draws delegates from organizations with about 200,000 members. "That doesn't mean that each of those members is an articulate consumer," she cautions. "Far from it. But the organizations to which they belong are in sympathy with our work."

Among those sending delegates to the monthly meetings of the Conference at Hull House, said Mrs. Belester, are the Victory Conference of Women in Industry, which she says numbers representatives from 235 C. I. O. union locals, the Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Houses, some A. F. of L. union locals, and the Council of Negro Organizations, with 107 member groups. Men as well as women take part in these meetings.

To further the education of the consumer, a Public Affairs Center has been opened at 2408 East 47th Street. Here classes for the consumer are given two days a week. Subjects for March are the following: Why Price Control; Wartime Nutrition; Conserving for Victory; Quality Standardization; Weights and Measures, and Enforcing Consumer Legislation. Teachers of the courses are Mrs. Sue Van Howe and Mrs. Belester.

The Conference has been active of late in regard to the milk situation.

In a statement recently sent to the OPA, the Conference said: "A large number of workers have not received substantial wage increases from defense industries to cover rising costs of living. Low and fixed income families have a difficult time to maintain a margin of subsistence. "Our Government must explore every possible resource to keep fresh milk prices from rising to the consumer. High prices are economically unsound. They are nutritionally and morally destructive and dangerous."

The Conference recommends efforts to cut milk distribution costs; government subsidy where necessary; Federal aid to small farms to increase milk production; government effort to stop alleged monopolistic practices in the milk industry, and immediate rationing of all dairy products.

## Cost of Foods Advance 0.5 P. C.

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

The cost of all foods advanced 0.5 per cent between mid-January and mid-February Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, reported March 15. She attributed the advance to increased buying of fruits and vegetables and short supplies of canned goods.

A decline of 13.5 per cent in the price of eggs was responsible for holding down the overall increase. The average cost of foods other than eggs increased 1.5 per cent in the month.


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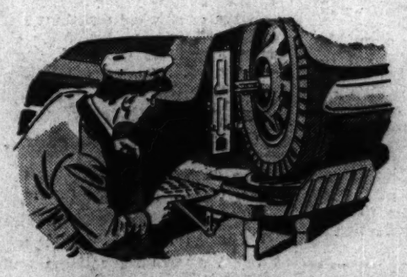


You help the war effort by conserving tires —Tire conservation involves more than careful driving, proper inflation and regular inspection. It's good tire insurance to have wheel alignment checked regularly. A tire out of line ⅛ inch is literally dragged sideways 87 feet in every mile.

You help the war effort with regular inspections —Cars that misfire, lack power and operate unevenly at lower speeds waste fuel and put needless strain on the battery. Inspections on a mileage basis are no longer enough precaution. Have your car inspected, adjusted and tuned up by experts at frequent time intervals.

IF YOUR present car cannot serve you properly, under wartime transportation conditions, you will undoubtedly do better in every way by getting a late model used Studebaker Champion, Commander or President Eight.

You need no special authorization to purchase one of these top-quality used Studebakers. And thanks to its freedom from burdensome excess bulk, a used Studebaker Champion, Commander or President Eight conserves gasoline and tires remarkably. The experience of leading fleet operators as well as thousands of owners offers convincing testimony of Studebaker operating economy and low maintenance cost.

See us for dependable used cars. Our complete stock includes top values for the money in used cars of other popular makes as well as late model used Studebakers.

**CAR RATIONING LIBERALIZED!**

**Thousands of new 1942 Studebakers now released for sale**

A whole new group of motorists can now acquire new 1942-model Studebakers, thanks to revised rationing regulations. In general, you are eligible if you come within the preferred mileage provisions for gasoline and your car is a 1939 or earlier model—or has been driven more than 40,000 miles, regardless of its age. The new Studebakers available are 1942-model Champions; Commanders and Presidents built before car production stopped. They are remarkably saving of tires and gasoline. When Studebaker dealers' present limited stocks of these cars are gone, no more new Studebakers will be available for the duration. If you are eligible to acquire one of these new cars, make your application now.

SEE YOUR NEAREST STUDEBAKER DEALER

# Women's Activities: Waacs Needed for Many Jobs

By Alice Myers
*Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Thousands of Waacs for cooks and bakers! That is just one item on Uncle Sam's "must" list for this year. Waacs to cook not only for the Waacs, but for the men in the Army. The Waacs are doing such a good job as cooks, clerks, chauffeurs, bookkeepers, messengers, stenographers, telephone operators, and in a dozen other capacities that the Army can't get them fast enough. Even the "old guard" officers who never approved of having women in the Army are clamoring for company after company of Waacs.

All these facts and many more of which American women may be proud were brought out yesterday at a meeting at the Headquarters of the First Service Commands attended by women representatives of more than 50 schools, colleges, clubs, and other organizations in Greater Boston. The services of these women were enlisted to aid the First Service Command in securing its March quota of 7,000 WAAC recruits.

"We need you and your organizations to help put this drive over," Col. William B. Cottam told the women. "Please don't let the recruiting officers down."

**The Army Speaks**

Called by the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, in an effort to recruit Waacs to aid the Army Air Forces, thus relieving men for combat duty, yesterday's meeting was addressed by Army officers and members of the WAAC.

In the general discussion which followed the talks several college representatives complained that the WAAC recruiting officers who have spoken at local gatherings have not given enough specific information about what kind of jobs girls may expect to do in the service.

Lieut. Margaret Knox, who outlined the recruiting setup in New England, promised to remedy this situation, but pointed out that no recruit can be sure of being assigned to a particular job after she gets into the WAAC. A girl's special skill is used wherever possible, but if she is needed for some other work, she will be assigned to that, she explained. Formerly a librarian, she herself is now a recruiting officer. "Tomorrow I may be doing something else," she laughed.

Whatever their jobs, the Waacs seem enthusiastic, to judge by those who spoke yesterday. Sergeant Mary MacNeil, formerly a schoolteacher and state supervisor of nursery schools, and now first WAAC cook at Fort Bragg, declared she wouldn't change jobs with the secretary to the Commandant.

**Likes to See Girls Eat**

She derives immense satisfaction from seeing the girls eat their food and enjoy it. And she's mighty proud of the fact that her mess hall has the reputation of being the best on the Post. In fact, it had so much less garbage to dispose of than any other that the men cooks at the Fort were sent back to school for three weeks to learn how the Waacs fed the Waacs.

The Waacs, she said, have earned the greeting, "Hi, soldier," from the men at the Fort, and Army officers say, she added, that the morale of the men has been boosted 100 per cent since the Waacs arrived. She described the different jobs taken over by the women. They include driving ambulances, hospital cars, and mail trucks, library service, personnel work, running projection machines in the theaters, ordnance work, gate duty, and music.

Auxiliary Vergie Davis of Greenville, South Carolina, and Auxiliary Venna Andrasen of Boise, Idaho, both of whom have just been assigned to duty here, were equally enthusiastic. The latter used to have charge of remedial speech and reading in a high school in Twin Falls, Idaho. She joined the WAAC partly as an encouragement to her students and she keeps in touch with many of them by letter.

Lieutenant Knox urged the women's clubs to make WAAC recruiting one of their major war projects as several state federations have done with great success. Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth of the Girl Scouts reported that the goal of each troop in Massachusetts is to produce one Waac.

By a Staff Photographer

**Planning Drive for More Waacs**

**At yesterday's meeting at the First Service Command Headquarters. Left to right: Mrs. Malcolm Tobey, Placement Secretary of the Boston Junior League; Col. William D. Cottam, FSC Armed Forces Induction Officer; Mrs. Francis W. Cummings, of the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts; Capt. Katherine Goodwin, Director of WAAC, First Service Command.**

# Brighthelmstone Press Day

Mrs. Dorothy Kraus, Vice-President of the Boston City Federation, who is in charge of the Federation's radio broadcasts, and Miss Estelle Marsh, Press Chairman for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, were on the Press Day program of the Brighthelmstone Club yesterday, on which the club editors of the Boston newspapers also spoke. Mrs. Perley Barton, Press Chairman for the Club, was in charge.

Mrs. Kraus, who for the past two years has given a 15-minute radio program on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, sponsored by Conrad's, on "Women and the War," told the club members that in all that time she had never lacked material about what the women of Metropolitan Boston were doing in community and war service. Their activities have been so varied and interesting, the problem is always to choose the most important subject for discussion rather than to find material, she said.

Through her broadcasts, she has been able to bring special needs to public attention at different times, she said. When the young Coast Guardsmen at Lewis Wharf told her they needed phonographs for their clubroom, she mentioned it and had a flood of them offered. Three were given to the boys and the rest went to the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy for distribution. She has also obtained large donations of books and magazines for Fort Dawes, the port of embarkation, and Fort Taunton.

In addition to her professional radio work, Mrs. Kraus also conducts the Saturday broadcasts for the City Federation, the next of which will be March 27 over WNAC from 2:15 to 2:45, a symposium on Boston's fire laws; and she writes a column, "Women and the War," for the local papers of Hyde Park, Norwood, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, Roxbury, and Milton.

The music yesterday was provided by Hazel Dell Smith, who sang three songs, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Barton.

# Volney Hurd To Give News Over WNAC

**The Daily Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Volney Hurd, Director of Broadcasting, The Christian Science Monitor, whose programs on short-wave Station WRUL gained such world-wide interest, will be heard over WNAC, key station of the Yankee Network, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, beginning tonight at 8:15.

Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York speaks tonight on "Anti-Labor Legislation, the Hobbs Bill, and Absenteeism" MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m. At 10:30 p. m., CBS-WEEI, Representative Frank Carlson of Kansas, author of the revised "Pay As You Go Tax Plan" will speak on this plan.

This Is Our Enemy presents a dramatization of the Japanese invasion of China, highlighting the significance of the Japanese campaign in the global war, MBS-WNAC, 9:30 p. m.

Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, sings an Irish Lullaby on the American Melody Hour. Conrad Thibault's solo is "When You Look in the Heart of a Shamrock." The program continues with a group of popular melodies, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Bach's Brandenburg Concerto for two flutes and violin, No. 4 in G major, will be played on Sinfonietta, Alfred Wallenstein conducting. Other selections are "Two Latvian Dances," by Kalnins and Glazounow's Concert Waltz, No. 1, Opus 47, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

**Wednesday**

Col. Hans Christian Adamson and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker will speak to American youth on how they can help to win the war, on School of the Air of the Americas, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra's third children's concert in a program consisting of "Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1" by Elgar; Bach's "Wachet, auf, ruft uns die Stimme"; Andante from Haydn's Symphony No. 6 in G major ("Surprise" Symphony); Boccherini's "Menuett"; Sowerby's "The Irish Washerwoman"; Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite; Pierne's "Entrance of the Little Fauns" and Strauss' "Blue Danube," MBS-WNAC, 3:30 p. m.

***'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'***

**For Wednesday, March 17**
12 noon WMEX 1510 kc.

# Taxes Cut at Town Meetings Of Citizens in Boston Environs

Tax rates were lowered, some municipal salaries raised, and War Bond appropriations voted at town meetings yesterday as citizens in Boston's environs exercised the democratic privilege of self-government by taking a hand in local affairs.

**Arlington**

An appropriation of $150,000 for War Bonds was voted at the concluding session of the Arlington town meeting, and $21,160 was appropriated to finance the town's conversion program from oil heating to coal. The expenditure of $20,900 for a school site at Beacon and Park Streets failed of passage.

**Danvers**

Disposing of the town business in the record time of two hours, the citizens of Danvers increased their annual budget approximately $20,000 to a total of $641,041 for 1943 municipal expenses. The increase, a reversal of the current trend downward, includes a general salary boost for all town department employees, at an estimated cost of $11,000, and preliminary expenses of $9,000 for a survey of the proposed building on the Tapley lot at Sylvan Street that will house town departments after the war.

**Framingham**

Possibility of a $3 reduction in the Framingham tax rate was discussed at the annual meeting during which a five-man committee to investigate and schedule a post-war construction program was voted.

**Hingham**

George A. Cole was elected Selectman for the fifth consecutive time, defeating James A. Mahner 1,199 to 636. William Ripley defeated Daniel L. Ring for Town Treasurer 959 to 422.

**Lexington**

Sustaining without exception the recommendations of the Selectmen and Finance Committee, the citizens of Lexington appeared to be headed for the lowest tax rate in 24 years—$25.50—as they voted to appropriate $786,406 at the annual town meeting.

The 1943 appropriation included the wartime measure of a 7½ per cent bonus for town employees, with a maximum bonus of $150 a person. The bonus will cost approximately $24,100. Sunday movies were continued, a statute requiring the registration of bicycles was adopted, and a Board of Public Welfare established.

Appropriations included $229,798 for schools; $65,301 for town debt; $43,765 for the Fire Department; $41,523 for the Police Department; $30,410 for highways; $22,500 for street lights; $21,369 for the Water Department, and $13,500 for water removal.

**Middleton**

Although there were three lively contests for office, only 411 persons, barely one third of the Middleton electorate, voted at the annual election. Mrs. Marion E. Mitchell defeated Seaver L. Macdonald for Town Treasurer, 207 to 188. J. Warren Osborne was elected Town Clerk over Elmer P. Morrill, 210 to 181. Leslie E. Merrifield was named to the Public Welfare Board for a three-year term.

**Needham**

A $25,000 investment in War Bonds and $600 for victory gardens on the town-owned Norris Farm sparked Needham's annual town meeting. A total of $739,900 was appropriated for 1943, an expenditure which is expected to reduce the tax rate 50 cents to $28.

The buildings and equipment of Rosemary Beach were accepted as a gift from the Board of Trade and Civic Association. A $15,000 appropriation was voted to purchase the site of a recreational center.

**Saugus**

Town employees in Saugus were granted a general 10 per cent increase at the annual town meeting. It was also voted to put Alfred H. Woodward, Sealer of Weights and Measures on a full-time basis of $2,000, and to turn over a $5,900 appropriation to Tree Warden Edward S. Batchelder.

**Wakefield**

Doubling the amount recommended by their Finance Committee, the citizens of Wakefield voted to purchase $20,000 in War Bonds at the annual meeting. The Municipal Light Department was authorized to spend $26,500.

**Winthrop**

Salaries of town employees in Winthrop were increased 10 per cent at the annual meeting while town-meeting members voted to spend $50,000 on War Bond purchases and appropriate $889,047, a figure which is expected to reduce the tax rate about $1 to $26.40. Pay of part-time employees and officials was increased 5 per cent and that of casual laborers set at a minimum of 55 cents an hour.

**Brookline Expenditures**

The Brookline town government spent $4,846,618 last year to maintain the municipal services. The expenditures were $237,085 less than the total paid out for the same purposes the year previous. This was accomplished despite a reduction in revenue, which was $36,125 less than the total received the previous year. The total cost was exclusive of the amount borrowed and repaid on temporary loans made in anticipation of taxes.

# Tobin Raises His Red Cross Contribution

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, latest among prominent contributors to the Red Cross War Fund, today increased his contribution over his already sizable previous donations. In presenting his check to Chairman Charles F. Rowley at City Hall, the Mayor said, "Our Boston boys fighting in Africa and the South Pacific have reason to know and love the Red Cross. Some of them owe their lives to it. We won't let them down."

Mr. Rowley remarked that this was just what would happen if the War Fund drive fails. "Boston won't let it happen," the Mayor replied, "I feel certain, now that people fully realize what an immense task is ahead of the Red Cross, that the men, women, and children of Boston will see to it that our city gives its share."

It was learned today that a mobile canteen given to the Boston Metropolitan Chapter by William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, will take part in the St. Patrick's Day parade March 17.

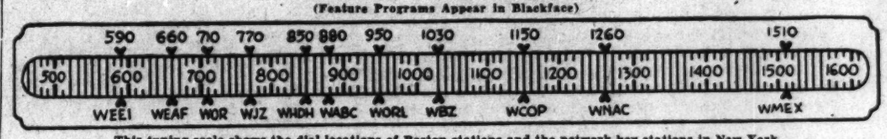
Contributions received recently by the Boston chapter include:

Individuals: $2,500, Mr. and Mrs. Sherburn M. Merrill; 1,881.94, Anonymous; 1,000, Capt. Frederic Winthrop, Mrs. George E. Warren; 900, Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane; 800, Mrs. Sydney Harwood; 750, Anonymous; 500, Harold S. Davis, Miss Mary R. Joslin, Anonymous, Mrs. Edwin S. Dodge; 464.34, Anonymous; 300, Anonymous, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Lyon, Miss William Simes (additional, total $500), Mrs. Bayard Warren, B. Rockman, Miss Olive Simes, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner G. Wellington; 250, Henry R. Dalton, Miss Katherine W. Lane, Mrs. Franklin T. Pfaelzer; Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Miss Fannie Allen Smith, Mrs. Edwin F. Atkins, Walter E. Lannefeld; 200, Mrs. William Amory, Robert E. Ives Gammell, Dr. Henry Le Favour, Anonymous, James H. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bacon; 150, Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Everts, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald T. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sawtell, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Tripp, Jr., Mrs. Chandler Robbins; 100, Mrs. Walter S. Barker, Hugh Codman, Mrs. Edward C. Donnelly, Mrs. Robert B. Parker, William M. Rand, Mrs. Charles D. Sias, Mr. and Mrs. Phineas W. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Erickson, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Jerome Preston, W. G. R. Allen, Miss Evelyn Sears, S. Warren Spurgis, Mrs. William G. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kingston, Lewis S. McCreary, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ellis, A. E. Bump, Mrs. Frank A. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Sholkin, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Burkard, Dr. Frederick L. Jack, J. Lloyd Hawkridge, Dr. Loring T. Swain, Miss Constance L. Abbott, Anonymous.

Commerce and Industry: $25,000, First National Bank of Boston and Old Colony Trust Company; 3,500, Second National Bank of Boston; 1,000, Conrad & Co., The Parker Corp., Ludlow Manufacturing & Sales Co.; 750, B. F. Sturtevant Co.; 600, International Harvester Co. of America; 500, Burton-Furber Coal Company; 400, Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.; 384.80, First National Bank Employees (additional, total $3,418.10); 300, International Business Machines Employees; 250, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Boston; 234.50, Dept. of Corporations and Taxation Employees; 200, Early & Moor, Inc., and Employees, The Cape Cod Company, J. F. Fitzgerald Construction Co., Rugo Construction Co., Inc.; 150, F. C. Donovan, Inc.; 140, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Employees of Dorchester; 126.50, Hutchins & Wheeler Employees; 125, J. S. Barnet & Sons, Inc.; 101, Maryland Casualty Co. Employees (additional, total $121.50); 100, Chase, Parker & Co., The Ohio Leather Corporation, Eastern Racing Association, Inc., General Alloys Company, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, T. Stuart & Son Co., Worthington Pump and Machinery Corp.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | "David Harum": sk. | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Stanley Dixon, news | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | News Service | Studio Strings | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Shady Valley Folks | Popular Music |
| 3:30 | Hollywood: Post | Studio Strings | "Pepper Young's Family" | Shady Valley Folks | "Do You Know?": quiz |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Parent-Teachers' Forum | Right to Happiness": sk. | Shady Valley Folks | "Do You Know?": quiz |
| 4:00 | Elizab'h Bemis, news | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch | Walter Compton, news | Frankie Masters' Orch. |
| 4:15 | "Sharps and Flats" | Newscast | "Stella Dallas": sketch | "Uncle Sam": drama | Harry James's Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Book talk | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Bridgeport Ensemble | Freddy Martin's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Civilian Defense | Terry O'Toole, songs | "Young Widder Brown" | Frank Foti, conductor | Larry Clinton's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Terry O'Toole, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | News: Sheelah Carter | Bob Chester's Orchestra |
| 5:15 | Date Book: Follies | Dick Tracy: sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | Jack Armstrong: sketch | "Just Plain Bill": sk. | Junior Newscaster | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | "Captain Midnight": sk. | "Front Page Farrell": sk. | "Superman": sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | "Terry and the Pirates" | News: Sports Reporter | News Service | Light Classics: music |
| 6:15 | Edwin C Hill, news | News Highlights | Dinner Music | Press Roundup: Sports | Sports Stories |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt, news | Alec Templeton: Concert | "Novelty Time": songs | News from Abroad | Dance orchestra |
| 6:45 | J. B. Kennedy, news | Pete Herman's Orchestra | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | Four to Go: variety | Victor Borge: Sports | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James' Orch. | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | News of the World | Treasury Star Parade | Richard Salinger: News |
| 7:30 | American Melody Hour: songs; violin | Adrian and Alice, songs | Kay Ivers, songs; Hudson Sirius: Apollo Club | "Confidentially Yours" | Libby Holman, songs |
| 7:45 | | ABC's of OPA: talk | | Fred Lane, news | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 | Arch Oboler's | Earl Godwin, news | Ginny Simms; guests: | Singin' Sam, songs | Boston School Com. Pgm. |
| 8:15 | "Lights Out" | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Edgar Fairchild's Orch. | Volney Hurd, news | "This Is My Story," dr. |
| 8:30 | Al Jolson - Monty Woolley: News | "Archie and company": comedy variety; guests | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Pass in Review": Army Camps' Activities | Romance in Music |
| 8:45 | | | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | | Variety Hour |
| 9:00 | Burns and Allen; | Famous Jury Trials | Quiz Program, Walter | Gabriel Heatter, news | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 | Whiteman's Orch. | Famous Jury Trials | O'Keefe, conductor | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 | "Suspense": drama | Jimmy Lunceford's Orch. | Fibber McGee and Molly | "This Is Our Enemy": | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | "Suspense": drama | Orchestra: Talk | Fibber McGee and Molly | dramatization | Variety Hour: Bruins |
| 10:00 | "Jazz Laboratory" | Raymond Gram Swing | Bob Hope Variety Show | John B. Hughes, news | N. Y. Rangers hockey |
| 10:15 | Raym'd Scott's Or. | Gracie Fields, songs | Bob Hope Variety Show | Cong. Emanuel Cellar | game: News |
| 10:30 | Rep Frank Carlson | "The World's Most Honored Music | Red Skelton and Co | Paul Schubert, news | Victory Night Watch |
| 10:45 | News: World War II | | Red Skelton and Co | Musical Roundup | Al Donahue's Orchestra |
| 11:00 | News: Jos. Harsch | Lionel Hampton's Orch. | News; "Nocturne" | News Service | Eddy Duchin's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Rideout: Master | Harry Greene's Orch. | What Can I Do?: drama | Dance orchestra | Xavier Cugat's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Works of Music | Fishermen's Program | "Music You Want" | "Sinfonietta": Alfred | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Music: Dance orch | Sportscast: News | "Music You Want" | Wallenstein, conductor | Day's End: News |

## *Wednesday's Programs*

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News: Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 | "Uncle Elmer" | Newscast | "Dress Parade" | News Service | |
| 7:30 | Music; News | Musical program | News Service | Songs: "Fiesta"; music | |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | Musical program | Reveille Roundup | 'Good Morning'; 'Salute' | |
| 8:00 | News of the World | "Tune Up Time" | Musical Toast | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Uncle Sam": drama | Musical Toast | "George & Dixie"; News | Morning Watch: religious |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's Show. | Musical Highlights | News Service | Haven of Rest | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Carl Moore: News. | News: Morning Notes | Herb Lewis: Melodeers | Haven of Rest | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | The Breakfast Club | Home Forum: talk | News: Ruth Moss | Scandiavian Melodies |
| 9:15 | School of the Air: | The Breakfast Club | "Uncle Sam": OWI dr. | Ruth Moss Interviews | Scandiavian Melodies |
| 9:30 | "New Horizons" | The Breakfast Club | Im. Wolcott: Food news | Organ Recital: vocalists | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 | Food Fair | The Breakfast Club | Network program | Musical Roundup | Studio speaker |
| 10:00 | "Valiant Lady" | Morning Market Basket | News; Talk; Flower Show | News commentator | Musical program |
| 10:15 | American Stories | Air Express Music | "The O'Neills": drama | Choir Loft: organ | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | Honeymoon Hill | Fishermen's Program | "Helpmate": sketch | Cheer Up Gang: vocal-ists: orchestra | Shopping With Marie Mason |
| 10:45 | Bachelor's Children | Fishermen's Program | "Woman of America": sk. | | |
| 11:00 | Food News Roundup | Breakfast Music | "Road of Life": sketch | 'Headlines of Tomorrow' | Kick-Conga |
| 11:15 | "Second Husband" | Breakfast Music | "Vic and Sade": sketch | New England Cupboard | Melody for Mediation |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | Musical Hits | "Snow Village": sketch | Yankee House Party: va-riety show; orchestra | Jan Garber's Orchestra |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Lily Carthew Interviews | "David Harum": sketch | | News report |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": drama | Bond Wagon Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | Organ Recital | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, women's | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: speakers | program | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Agricultural news | News Service | "Counsell for Democracy" |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins" | Studio Strings | Aunt Jenny: sketch | Lester Huff & Trio | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | "Vic and Sade" | Studio Strings | Big Sister: sketch | News: Fashion Talk | Religious program |
| 1:45 | "The Goldbergs" | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | Religious program |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Allen Crockett, guitar | "Light of the World" | News: Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef; food facts | "Lonely Women": sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 | 'We Love and Learn' | Air Express Music | Guiding Light: drama | "Yankee Kitchen" | "Uncle Sam": drama |
| 2:45 | "Pepper Young" | Leo Litwin, pianist | Hymn Recital | Musical Roundup | News report |
| 3:00 | David Harum | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Stanley Dixon, news | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | News Service | Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins": sketch | "Uncle Sam": drama | Popular Music |
| 3:30 | Hollywood; "Post" | Margaret Janis, songs | Pepper Young's Family | Philadelphia Orchestra | "Do You Know?": quiz |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | "Right to Happiness" | Children's Concert: | "Do You Know?": quiz |
| 4:00 | Elizbth Bemis, news | Air Express Music | Backstage Wife: sketch | Eugene Ormandy, con-ducting | Dick Robertson's Orch. |
| 4:15 | "Sharps and Flats" | Newscast | Stella Dallas: sketch | Philadelphia Orchestra | Bob Crosby's Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Red Cross Program | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Joe Frasetto's Orchestra | The Ink Spots |
| 4:45 | Studio speakers | Terry O'Toole, songs | "Young Widder Brown" | | Alvino Rey's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Terry O'Toole, songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, comm'nt | Cab Calloway's Orchestra |
| 5:15 | Talk; Date Book | "Dick Tracy": sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 | Five O'Clock Follies | "Jack Armstrong" | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | Junior Newscaster | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 | Home Fires Burning | "Captain Midnight" | "Front Page Farrell": sk. | "Superman": sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 | Comment; News | "Terry and the Pirates" | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Light Classics: music |
| 6:15 | Mary Small, songs | Newscast | The Answer Man: quiz | Press Roundup: Sports | Sports; Income Taxes |
| 6:30 | Walt Cassell, songs | "This Is My Story": dr. | Music for Moderns | News from Abroad | Dr. Tehyi Hsieh talk |
| 6:45 | News; Joseph Harsch | Pete Herman's Orchestra | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | Four to Go: variety | Victor Borge: Sports | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Harry James's Orch. | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | News of the World | Fankee Stariets: songs | Richard Salinger: news |
| 7:30 | "Easy Aces": comedy | "The Lone Ranger": | Kay Ivers: Melodeers | "California Melodies" | Carewe-Chamberlain |
| 7:45 | "Mr. Keen": drama | western drama | John Barry, comments | M. Gray, songs; orch. | Your Army |
| 8:00 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Earl Godwin, news | 'Mr. & Mrs. North': com. | "Sizing Up the News" | Irish Music |
| 8:15 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Lum 'n' Abner: sketch | 'Mr. & Mrs. North': com. | The Barries: Willard Trio | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 8:30 | Drama, with Jean | "The Manhattan Story" | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | "Mystery Hall": drama | You Shall Have Music |
| 8:45 | Hersholt; News | Jim Ameche, narrator | Tommy Dorsey's Orch. | "Mystery Hall": drama | You Shall Have Music |
| 9:00 | Lionel Barrymore: | John Freedom: drama | Eddie Cantor: Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Mous-sorgsky: "Pictures at an Exhibition" |
| 9:15 | "Mayor of Town" | John Freedom: drama | Shore; guest; orchestra | M. Gould's Or.; drama | |
| 9:30 | Milton Berle: vari-ety; orch.; guests | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. | "Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch; orch. | Jimmy Durante; Philip Loeb; Ilka Chase, m. c. | Classical Album: News |
| 9:45 | | Dance orchestra; Talk | | | |
| 10:00 | Moments in Music: | Raymond Gram Swing | Kay Kyser's College of | John B. Hughes, news | Local Sports |
| 10:15 | Amer. Folk Songs | Gracie Fields, songs | Musical Knowledge | News Service | Local Sports |
| 10:30 | War Correspondents | World's Most Honored | Kay Kyser's College of | Paul Schubert, news | Local Sports |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | Music | Musical Knowledge | Musical Roundup | Local Sports |
| 11:00 | News; Wm. Shirer | Lionel Hampton's Orch. | News; "Nocturne" | News Service | Victory Night Watch |
| 11:15 | Rideout; "Master | Harry Greene's Orch. | What Can I Do? drama | Milt Herth's Orch. | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Works of Music | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | "Salute to the States": | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Music; Dance orch. | Sportscast; News | Music You Want | Alvino Rey's Orchestra | Day's End: News |

# Club Pilgrimage On Evacuation Day

Members of the Preservation of Antiques Division of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will meet at the Hooker Monument entrance of the State House tomorrow morning at 10:30 for their Evacuation Day Pilgrimage. Under the leadership of Miss Josephine G. Richardson, the pilgrimage will take the form of a treasure hunt for markers, monuments, and other things of historical interest.

In the Council Chamber, for instance, they will view the copy of the flag carried at the siege of Boston and hoisted by Gen. Israel Putnam, Jan. 1, 1776. This flag was presented on Evacuation Day, March 17, 1906, by the Sons of the American Revolution.

From the State House the group will go to the Boston Athenaeum, then to the Cheney Drug Company laboratory and museum, and to the Old Boston Stone, the Marshall House and Old Oyster House.

## *Today's FM Programs*

**W67B, Boston (46.7m)**

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Le Mar Trio; Charitteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes & Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

**W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Song Spinners; Quartet.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"This Is Our Enemy"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Dick Kuhn's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

## *Today on Short Waves*

Moscow—4:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKK, 13.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—Current Events. Talk by Frederick Kuh. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—6:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Chungking—10:00 p. m.—News in English; Music. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.21 meg., 19.8 m.
Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Marimba Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Irish Rhapsody" played by H. H. Irish Guards. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.93 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.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# Unions Co-operate On Absentee Study In Springfield Area

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 16—An offer of co-operation between labor and management for a full discussion of absenteeism as it may prevail in the important war production plants of Greater Springfield has been made by a conference committee of Springfield Central Labor Union and the Western Massachusetts Industrial C. I. O. Council.

The committee from both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Unions was created recently to consider a basis of united action by labor in Springfield in opposing legislation in Boston or Washington that might deprive labor of its present rights and privileges.

Out of this move to consolidate the rival labor groups, the first result has been the offer to meet with representatives of the Employers' Association of Western Massachusetts to consider what measures may be desirable to reduce absenteeism in Springfield. The labor leaders declare that they did this because all labor is pledged to every effort that will assure maximum production of war goods.

# Quotarians to Hear Woman Air Manager

Miss Iris V. Beals, New England's only woman air traffic manager and district traffic manager for the United Air Lines, will address the Quota Club of Boston on Thursday evening at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Miss Beals herself is a Quotarian.

Quota Club members, led by their president, Miss Carolyn LaVers, are dedicating most of their service work this year to the war effort

# More Courses Announced For War Workers

**War Activities in New England**

University extension courses under the State Department of Education which begin this week to prepare men and women for military and civilian tasks essential to the war effort include one on aviation at Girls Latin School and another on fingerprinting at Harvard Hall, Harvard, opening tonight to meet weekly.

A war course on mathematics review, to help men entering the Air Forces and other branches as commissioned officers, began last night at the Girls Latin School, to meet Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 7 to 9 p. m., for eight weeks.

"Elements of Radio Communication" begins Thursday evening, for weekly meetings in Sever Hall, Harvard.

Other courses opening this week are: Fiduciary accounting, Old South Meeting House, and "What Every Woman Should Know About an Automobile to Avoid Extensive Repair Bills," at Boston Teachers College, both classes opening Friday, to meet weekly.

### Waac Training

As one of the largest groups from New England to undergo WAAC training, 275 arrived yesterday at the Third WAAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. After two or three days of "processing," they will be assigned to basic training companies for an intensified four-week course on such subjects as map reading, company supply procedures, safeguarding military information, defense against chemical attack, and military sanitation.

After the four weeks, they will be assigned either to specialist schools, to Army camps to replace men soldiers immediately, or to Waac officer-training camps.

### New Navigators

At the Army's "largest navigation school," in Hondo, Texas, six Masaschusetts men received navigator's wings and commissions as second lieutenants in graduation ceremonies last week. They were: Edwin Orell, Boston; Wilbur E. Milligan, Canton; Frank W. Kaminski, Fall River; David C. Besbris, Raynham; John E. Devaney, Reading, and George Sturgis, Townsend Harbor.

### Hospitality Plan

Former students of the American Savings and Loan Institute will be welcomed at hospitality centers in many parts of the world under the Institute's newly adopted plan, which was explained here today by Robert T. Souter of the Braintree Co-operative Bank and President of the Boston chapter of the Institute.

Several hundred staff members of savings and loan associations now in service will be benefited, it was pointed out. The plan originated in Britain under the English counterpart of the American system, Mr. Souter said.

All that will be necessary under the plan is for a certificated Institute alumnus to establish contact with liaison officers designated in various cities. Most benefit is expected to be derived by Americans in Britain, where the need for new friends "will naturally be more keenly felt," he explained.

## *Raising Flavors for the Soup*

By a Staff Photographer

**Small Backdoor Herb Garden Shown at the Flower Show**

**Attracting a lot of attention at the New England Spring Flower Show is this little back-door scene. So realistic is the little old house one half expects to hear a step in the kitchen or to see someone at the window watering the geraniums on the sill. The well-planned herb garden is handy, as it should be. The box at the left is a bee hive. Under the porch roof the wood keeps dry, herbs are drying, and there is a shelf for re-potting and other work. The exhibit won a first prize for Bay State Nurseries, North Abington.**

# Victory Garden More Essential Than Keeping Lawn Mowed

By Millicent Taylor

*Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

It's more important to raise vegetables this year than to keep all of the lawn mowed, but it's important, too, to do at least a minimum job to maintain the home grounds so that after the war they will come quickly back to normal.

This is the advice Prof. Arnold Davis of Massachusetts State College is giving visitors attending his lectures at the New England Spring Flower Show, in its fourth big day at Horticultural Hall with an attendance for the first three days of 23,000, breaking all records.

The show is stressing victory gardening and is attracting sizable crowds to the Victory Garden Information Center, the model vegetable gardens, and the lectures. The exhibits of flowers, gardens and borders, however, are a major attraction to spring-hungry New Englanders eager for an end to the long cold winter.

Dr. Davis, one of the experts serving in the Information Center, delivers the lectures on practical gardening at 7:30 p. m. each day.

**Sufficient Incentive**

"I don't need to remind anyone that war ration book No. 2 is incentive enough to produce as much food as possible," he said in an interview. He recommended that those with limited space raise the following vegetables: tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, leafy vegetables like Swiss chard, spinach and broccoli.

First the home owner should grow the things he needs to grow, then, "if there is enough space he can branch out into the things he likes," Dr. Davis said. Green peas —which most people want to grow first of all—should be among the last to be chosen. With sweet corn they take a great deal of room for small yield. Potatoes and onions are easily available in this region, therefore growing them will not help meet the food shortage, "which is largely due to transportation," he pointed out.

He urged, however, a little "victory garden entertainment" lest it all be too serious. Radishes, he classed as entertainment and ideal for teaching children to garden, for they come up quickly. He mentioned squash also. "I recommend fall squashes," he said, "as keeping well and more practical to the average home owner than winter squash." Acorn, butternut, and buttercup are the three he is advising in his lectures.

And be sure to secure your seeds as soon as possible, he added. There isn't a shortage as yet but there will not be more than just enough. "Get what you need and don't waste them," he warned.

**Fertilizer Essential**

He recommended an application of the standard victory garden fertilizer (3-8-7) at the rate of four pounds to 100 square feet or a 10 x 10 garden, lime in agricultural or ground limestone form, and "early spading." Instead of spading it all up at once, spade a section and put in spinach (the first to go in) then spade more and plant more. "A change of activity enables one to do much more than, for example, if one spaded the garden all at once then planted all at once," he declared.

For a minimum program of home-grounds maintenance he advised letting part of the lawn go uncut if labor shortage or victory garden made it seem necessary. And "move your choicest perennials to one place where you can take care of them and let the rest shift for themselves." Raise annuals for cut flowers—perhaps at the edge of the vegetable garden, he added.

His chief emphasis on home-grounds maintenance was to set in young ornamental shrubs and trees this year, "It won't interfere with the war effort; they will become established by the time the war is over and prove a good long-term investment in home beautification, for the little time spent now," he said.

**Orchid Society Meets**

Trustees of the American Orchid Society met yesterday following a luncheon at the Algonquin Club at which they were guests of Edwin S. Webster and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. New members were admitted.

Action was taken to open to the world competition for the highest American Orchid Society awards through allowing competitors to enter in the Society's shows flowers cut from plants and accompanied by a complete history of the plants and by photographs.

Rodney Wilcox Jones, of New Rochelle, N. Y., President of the Society, told of the invitation received from the Orchid Congress to be held in Mexico City on April 9, 10, 11. Several members of the American Orchid Society expect to attend, spending a few days while in Mexico, studying orchids.

# Use of Harbor Islands Urged For Boston Port Development

**State House Roundup**

Urging utilization of the 18 islands in Boston Harbor for deep water landing piers, warehouses, and packet piers, George F. Murphy of East Boston, told the Legislative Committee on State Administration that establishment of a Port of Boston Reconstruction Commission with power to expend $100,000,000 could make Boston an important world port.

At the Committee hearing Mr. Murphy said that in the past four years piecemeal attempts have been made to catch up with the ports of New York and Philadelphia. What is needed most at the present, he said, is a comprehensive plan of port development for Boston.

"The islands make Boston Harbor an American Venice," the former Legislator said, "and they should be put to work."

The reconstruction would be part of a postwar program, Mr. Murphy explained. Of the total cost, the Federal government would be expected to contribute $25,000,000; the waterfront owners $25,000,000; the Commonwealth and the City of Boston $20,000,000 each; and the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Middlesex $10,000,000. There was no opposition and the committee took the bill under advisement.

### Federal Union Bill

Support was being rallied today for Senate Bill 333 which calls for adoption by the Legislature of a resolution memorializing Congress and the President of the United States to call a meeting of representatives of all free nations in the interest of World Federation.

In a letter to members, the Massachusetts Committee for Federal Union has called upon them to write to their Senators asking for support of the resolution. The bill is expected to be reported out by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law within a few days.

Indicating that a strong organized opposition is attempting to block adoption of the World Federation bill the letter called attention to the fact that opposition at the recent hearing was led by Roy Trible, former publicity director of America First, an isolationist group.

The letter also quotes a statement made at the hearing by Boston City Councilman Michael Kinsella as follows: "I believe in a certain form of isolationism. I am for America for Americans. Ring our country with steel and say, we'll not fight for you nor will we feed you."

### Bookie Parlors Defeated

The Massachusetts House accepted the adverse report of the Committee on Legal Affairs on the bill filed by Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield, Republican member of the Governor's Council, to establish state-controlled betting offices for acceptance of wagers on horse and dog meets.

### Race Repeal Bill

The Senate, without debate, accepted an adverse report on the bill of the Rev. Dana McLean Greely, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church, Boston, for repeal of the horse and dog racing law and for abolition of the State Racing Commission. The Committee on Legal Affairs recommended that the bill be referred to the next General Court.

# M. S. P. C. A. Notes 75th Anniversary

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary today with ceremonies at the Angell Memorial Hospital on Longwood Avenue, Boston. A plaque was unveiled in honor of the 22 members of the hospital staff who are now in the armed forces of the United States.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was present to offer his congratulations on the Society's three-quarters of a century of successful labor in behalf of animals, and the President of the Society, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, presided over the ceremonies.

## Important Dates For Consumers

Today — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 22 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

# Philanthropy Marked Career Of Ratshesky

Abraham C. Ratshesky, of Boston, who passed on yesterday, served with distinction in the fields of banking, philanthropy and diplomacy.

Since 1940 he had been Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Trust Company of Boston, which he founded. Mr. Ratshesky was president of the bank for 45 years.

It was in the field of philanthropy, however, that Mr. Ratshesky early came to attention. He headed the Halifax, N. S., relief expedition from Boston following the munitions ship explosion and fire of 1917. He was active upon relief committees following the Salem and Chelsea, Mass., fires.

Mr. Ratshesky also was a member of other national relief commissions, including those formed after the San Francisco, Calif., and Messina, Italy, earthquakes.

A native of Boston, Mr. Ratshesky was educated in the local schools. He left school to join his father's clothing business. In 1895 he founded the United States Trust Company.

He was prominent in Jewish charities, and was, with Louis Kerstein, largely instrumental in forming the Associated Jewish Philanthropies. In 1927 he headed the Beth Israel Hospital building fund, to which he contributed $200,000. Mr. Ratshesky also established the A. C. Ratshesky Fund in 1917, which has distributed thousands of dollers to various local charities.

Prominent in the Republican Party, Mr. Ratshesky once served as a member of the Boston Common Council from Ward 18, represented the Seventh Suffolk District as Senator, and was secretary of the Republican State Committee in the nineties.

In World War I Mr. Ratshesky became Assistant Food Administrator for Massachusetts and Assistant Executive Manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. In the present war he had also served on the State Committee on Public Safety.

While Chairman of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross in 1927, he organized and directed much of the relief work in the Vermont flood of that year.

In 1930, Mr. Ratshesky gave his home at 347 Commonwealth Avenue for the Metropolitan Chapter headquarters. When that became too small he purchased the building at 17 Gloucester Street and turned it over to the local Red Cross.

Mr. Ratshesky was chairman of the committee for the celebration of the tercentenary of Boston in 1930. In the same year President Hoover appointed him Minister to Czechoslovakia. He resigned from the post in 1932.

## Paymaster Plan Gives Promoter A Year in Jail

A sentence of a year and a day was imposed on Alfred D. Cohen a salesman, whose present address is 15 School Street, Do rchester, for violation of the Federal Securities Act and for mail fraud by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District today.

The offense was in connection with the Paymaster Plan, Inc., in which an indictment was returned in Massachusetts in July, 1940. Assistant U. S. Attorney George Garrity told the Court that vending machines, which were the basis of the Paymaster Plan, would be purchased by those who seemed interested, supposedly for $100 each, but the machines were not delivered. They were placed "on location" by the promoters who serviced them and collected the money in them.

Another charge alleging larceny of $65,000 is pending against the same defendant, Mr. Garrity said.

# Huge Postwar Air Liners To Link Americas

Giant air liners carrying 150 passengers from the United States to Rio de Janeiro on overnight flights at relatively moderate cost after the war, and a Western Hemisphere uniting for maximum development of its rich resources, were envisaged at concluding sessions of the New England Inter-American Institute sponsored by Boston University.

Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, said that great airplanes flying on night as well as day schedules will make possible a trip "not at the high cost of today but at a figure that won't make such a tremendous dent in the average budget."

Hundreds of eager high school and college students who attended the three-day Institute heard Mr. Trippe's forecast with anticipation, for they want to go to South America, pronto.

The public response at all Institute sessions overflowed halls.

Coming to grips with some of the deep questions that must be solved before Inter-American relations can advance on an enduring basis, speakers asked searching questions.

How about foreign investment in Latin America?

How can the press bridge remaining chasms of misunderstanding?

How can divergent viewpoints be reconciled all along the line?

On the critical issue of foreign capital, several speakers asked for a more sympathetic grasp by North Americans of the seething social forces at work in Latin America. Hernane Tavares de Sa, Brazilian journalist who has been traveling extensively in the United States for a year, said that the growing industrialization of South America is producing a middle class and beginning to liberate the masses.

These social forces, it was generally agreed, cannot be turned back. On the other hand, Eugene P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council at New York, said that capitalists are not likely to risk their money unless Latin American governments give more assurance that the investors will be safeguarded.

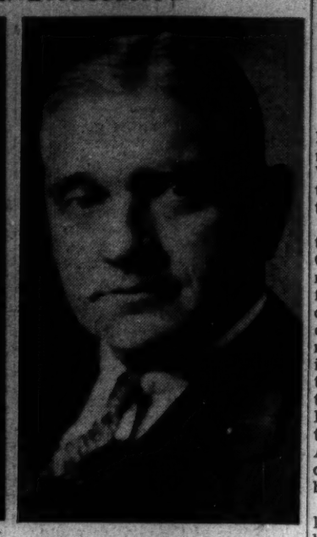
From the Institute as a whole a consensus emerges that the Americans have their feet set squarely on the road of mutual understanding, and that more good will in the trade, the press, and throughout Inter-American relations, holds the key to accelerated forward motion.

## *Active in Institute*

Sargent Studio, Inc.

**Prof. Max R. Grossman**

**Head of Boston University School of Journalism, who served in Inter-American Institute.**



**Eugene P. Thomas**

**President, National Foreign Trade Council, New York, who received an Honorary Degree.**

# Meat Inquiry Brings More Indictments

Additional indictments by the Federal Grand Jury have just been returned to Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in connection with the sale of meat as regulated by the Office of Price Administration.

Benjamin Rottenberg of Brighton, President of the B. Rottenberg Company, Inc., of Boston, who is now under sentence of six months for selling beef above the Federal ceiling levels but who is at liberty on bail pending an appeal, was named in a new indictment charging conspiracy to sell meat above the ceiling prices. Also named on the conspiracy charge were Joseph Keller of Brookline, Treasurer of the Brighton Packing Company; Albert Yakus, President of that company, and Freda Nessell, a bookkeeper for the company.

Mr. Keller, who was indicted last month for alleged selling of beef at prices above the ceilings, was named in a new indictment involving false statements on a matter within control of the Government.

Indictments have also been returned naming the Hampden Beef Company of Springfield and the owners, Max Goldberg and Samuel Zimberg.

# Five Women Enter U. S. Court Practice

Five women were in the group of 20 attorneys who were admitted to law practice before the Federal courts today at the opening of the March term of the United States District Court, with four judges on the bench.

A new Grand Jury was impanelled for the ensuing three-month term.

Judges George C. Sweeney, Francis J. W. Ford, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and Arthur D. Healey presided.

The women admitted to law practice before the Federal Court were: Adelyn Disler, Anita H. Flaherty, Helen Verdun, and Ruth Weiss, all of Boston, and Scotta V. Weymouth of Natick.

John F. Madden of Winchester was named to be foreman of the new Grand Jury.

# "I cried when I saw his picture again..."

"FUNNY how an old snapshot can bring back a flood of memories.

"This one started me thinking of the time when I was the whole world to one boy. When he couldn't find his toys or when he was hungry, he'd always turn to me for help.

"But he can't turn to me now, because he's 'somewhere in the Pacific'.

"Last night when I saw his picture again, I couldn't help crying as mothers do — and imagining the things that might happen *out there.*

"Suppose he were wounded. Suppose he were taken prisoner. To whom could he turn for those little things mothers like to give? Even now, who is going to provide him with those extra comforts which mean so much to a fighting man?

"And then I stopped crying and started to *think.* There *is* a mother to do these things for him — *the greatest mother in the world.* That's why I made up my mind to give everything I can to the Red Cross War Fund. Because I know my dollars will bring those comforts to my son — to all sons in uniform. And isn't that what every Mother wants?"

Give as much as you can

★ BOSTON EDISON COMPANY ★

# Russians Draw Closer to Smolensk

*Continued from Page 1*

one of the newest and most spectacular successes was that reported by a column surging forward from Kholm-Zhirkovsky, west of the upper Dnieper River.

The troops pushed six miles westward, chasing remnants of two German divisions, front-line dispatches indicated.

A Soviet communiqué declared that more towns fell to the Russians west and southwest of Vyazma. Red Star, Army newspaper, in commenting on the swift push toward Smolensk, said that "our troops already have advanced several dozen kilometers west of Vyazma."

No specific figure was given on how far the Red Army's advance units were from Smolensk but from current reports, and their last specified position, it was reasonable to assume that in this sector they were about 50 to 60 miles from the base.

Russian columns also offered a threat to another German base, Bryansk, with some troops fighting stiff battles south of Vyazma to capture the railway station of Milyatinsky-Zavod, on the Vyazma-Bryansk railway 80 miles north of Bryansk.

The railway station of Miliatino, on the same line, but more to the north, also was captured by Soviet troops, fighting knee deep in snow.

The advance from Kholm-Zhirkovsky represented the first time in any Russian offensive since the beginning of the war that the Soviets had reached and recrossed the Dnieper River, the great waterway of western Russia.

Now they are fighting in an area where forests are traversed by streams and roads, typical of the whole sector from Vyazma to Smolensk.

The size of the Russian force in this advance was not reported, but it was apparent that it was a strong group, probably the same one which had pushed southwestward from Rzhev.

### Norsemen Take Over Mine-Sweeping Job

*By the Associated Press*

London, March 16

The Norwegian Navy has taken over mine-sweeping patrols along an important stretch of Scottish coast, the Norwegians' first operational command in Britain, the British Navy announced today.

"We are doing a monotonous job," the Norwegian commander said, "but someone has to do it and you may be sure we are ready for anything the Huns may do."

### Fate of Civilians In Kharkov Unknown

The fate of the civilian population in ruined Kharkov remained a question. There was reason to believe there were many among the 300,000 inhabitants who did not get away.

There was no official Soviet explanation for the evacuation of Kharkov, but recent Russian communiqués and reports had stressed continued heavy German tank and infantry attacks with fresh reserves launched against the city.

A writer in Red Star declared "Hitler's fresh divisions took Kharkov—but he did not win the battle."

The commentator said that in the gloomy days of retreat Premier and Supreme Commander Joseph Stalin had told the truth to the people, and in the days of victory he pointed out that the enemy was not defeated but that "we know we are going to be victorious."

Meantime, the article said, "we suffer for Kharkov."

It was generally believed that there was nothing much left in Kharkov except shells of buildings and perhaps some private houses.

All of the city's big buildings were destroyed by the Germans in their retreat, the Russians said. Many smaller houses remained and a few smaller buildings and apartment houses were standing, but little else.

The Russians were getting the water system and the electric power station in order during the month they held the city, but it was easy to guess what they did to them as they left.

## North Africa:

### British Occupy Ridge in Tunisia

The British First Army in Northern Tunisia, advancing in the Sedjenane area without meeting resistance, has occupied a strategic wooded ridge. Other Allied forces with artillery support have routed strong enemy patrols of armored vehicles in the Gafsa area, 200 miles to the south.

The artillery action in the area of Gafsa was accompanied by two heavy raids on Mezzouna airdrome, 62 miles northeast of Gafsa, in which the entire airfield and a number of parked planes were blanketed with bursting bombs.

Heavy bombers continued to blast at the Axis supply lines across the Sicilian Straits, and in an attack on a convoy scored a direct hit on one ship.

The Western Desert Air Force, with activity confined to patrolling along the Mareth Line positions facing the British Eighth Army, also conducted sweeps among Axis transport north of Toujane. Toujane is a strong point of the Mareth Line.

British infantry, which previously had failed to clear out German troops from the forested high ground four miles southeast of Tamera in the Sedjenane area, swept forward again Monday and found the enemy had withdrawn to new positions protecting the road to Sedjenane. Sedjenane is about 40 miles west of Bizerte and only about 12 miles south of the coast.

French forces with American guns turned back the patrols of enemy armor which were advancing between Gafsa and Metlaoui, 20 miles to the west, where the French were consolidating recently won positions in that mining region.

The Mezzouna airdrome was hit in two raids of less than five minutes. Twin-motored Marauders with Lightning and Spitfire escort first sprinkled fragmentation bombs from one end of the field to the other and among 12 single and twin-engined aircraft.

Twin-motored Mitchells with Warhawks as top cover followed immediately and reported hits among 10 to 12 other aircraft believed to be Junkers 88 two-motored bombers. Clouds of smoke drifted over the field.

## In the Air:

### Foes Trade Blows Across Channel

British and German planes traded aerial blows across the English Channel Monday night, the RAF striking first at an Axis air field in France and the Luftwaffe retaliating with raids on the northeast coast of Britain.

Shortly before dusk, RAF bombers raided the airfield at St. Brieuc on the Channel coast of France. A British Air Ministry communiqué said the attack was carried out by Venturas with an escort of Spitfires and that one of the bombers failed to return.

RAF Typhoons also attacked enemy shipping off the Netherlands coast during the day, the communiqué said, setting one armed trawler on fire and returning without loss.

The British announced that three German planes were destroyed in the raids on England.

With the big bombers of the RAF idle for the past two nights, apparently because of bad weather, British fighter planes carried on the offensive against Europe by attacking railway targets in Germany and occupied territory.

The fighters shot up four enemy trains, one of them in Germany.

Martial law has been imposed in the great German industrial city of Essen since the mammoth RAF raid on the Krupps armament works there March 12, the German newspaper Essener National Zeitung disclosed.

The newspaper said special trains were leaving the stricken city daily with evacuees.

The most recent raid on Essen was believed to have been one of the greatest yet launched against a German city by the RAF, with estimates of the weight of bombs dropped ranging over 1,000 tons.

## In Burma:

### British Repulse Japanese Attacks

The British have maintained their positions unchanged through a day of fierce Japanese attacks and British counterattacks northwest of Rathedaung, 25 miles north of Akyab, in Burma, a British communiqué said.

"Activity has been concentrated chiefly in the area between Thaungdara and Kyauktaw," the communiqué said.

Thaungdara is about five miles above Rathedaung, and Kyauktaw is three miles north of Thaungdara.

## Aleutians:

### Japanese Base At Kiska Attacked

Kiska in the Aleutians again has been hit by American planes, with fighters swooping low to strafe Japanese positions.

The attack, announced by the Navy Monday, was the eighth made this month and presumably indicated a lifting of heavy weather which has postponed any major effort to knock the Japanese from their only position in the Western Hemisphere. Several grounded Japanese planes were damaged.

The latest in the series of raids which began March 2 was carried out March 13, the Navy disclosed. Army Warhawks and Lightning fighters participated in the assault

## South Pacific:

### Allied Bombers Hit Two Laden Transports

Hard on the heels of news that the Japanese were massing men and ships on island bases northwest of Australia, Allied airmen lashed out suddenly in that area Monday and blasted two troop-laden transports in a three-ship convoy bound for Dobo, in the Aroe islands, southwest of New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced.

The threat implied in the new Japanese concentrations was driven home, meanwhile, by the greatest burst of enemy aerial activity in this theater in months—a 49-plane assault on Darwin, Australia, and a 15-plane raid on Oro Bay, New Guinea.

In the attack on the convoy off enemy-occupied Dobo, direct hits were scored on two ships by Allied bombers which roared in at masthead height, and several near hits were scored on the third vessel, the Allied communiqué said.

Long-range fighters which accompanied the bombers raked the transports from stem to stern with cannon and machine-gun fire, causing heavy casualties to troops packed on the decks, the bulletin added.

The Japanese smash at Darwin, key Allied base on the northwestern tip of Australia, met stiff resistance from Spitfire fighters which rose to intercept them.

The Allies announced they had shot 2 bombers and 12 fighters out of action and "so seriously damaged an additional 3 fighters and 2 bombers that they probably failed to reach their base."

Four Allied planes were reported lost in action, but the pilots of two were saved, said the bulletin. It added that the raid caused "only slight damage and casualties."

It was the heaviest Japanese aerial stab in several months. Darwin was last raided March 2 by 15 fighters, six of which were reported shot out of action.

The Oro Bay raid was on the wharf area just at dusk but the damage was slight and there were no casualties, General MacArthur's Headquarters reported.

### Enemy Convoy Eludes Searchers

There was some speculation, meanwhile, over the whereabouts of the remains of the enemy convoy of eight ships which had been heavily attacked for two successive days as it approached Wewak, in Northeastern New Guinea. Hits had been reported on four cargo ships and one destroyer, but B-17s which went out again in search of the convoy Monday found no shipping whatever in that area, a spokesman said.

The coastline was searched without success, meaning that the convoy apparently either had landed troops and supplies and withdrawn, or was well hidden. Flying Fortresses had been hampered in night attacks by weather and limited hours of moonlight.

In other far-flung Allied aerial activity, two enemy merchant vessels of 2,000 or 3,000 tons were attacked by heavy bombers in Bitzjaroe Bay in Netherlands New Guinea, but results were not observed.

In the Banda Sea, west of the scene of the attack on the three transports, one medium bomber attacked and damaged a Japanese coastal schooner.

In New Britain, a Catalina made a night attack on the Gasmata airdrome, followed by an attack on the building area by a B-17. The airdrome and installations at Cape Gloucester also were strafed, and in still other actions in New Guinea Beaufighters made 10 strafing passes over the Japanese in the Mubo area, sweeping a long stretch of the coast without opposition.

Meanwhile, strafing and bombing attacks continue in the Southwest Pacific, the Navy reported. Munda was hit again—for the ninety-second time.

Liberator heavy bombers also carried out minor attacks against the Shortland Island area and Vila on Kolombangara Island.

### President Thanks Lanham for Speech

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has written Representative Fritz G. Lanham (D), of Texas, thanking him for his talk in commendation of the President's sons.

Mr. Lanham recently read to the House a letter from Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, who wrote from North Africa to protest against attacks by Representative William P. Lambertson (R) of Kansas, on two of the President's four boys.

Mr. Lanham said he had received "a note" from Mr. Roosevelt expressing appreciation not only for presenting Elliott Roosevelt's letter to the House, but also for the speech he made in connection with it. Mr. Lanham said he did not think he should make public the letter.

# Soviet Van Nears Smolensk

By a Staff Artist

**Battlelines in Russia**

**White arrow indicates scene of main Russian advance toward Smolensk. Russians were announced to have made a stand east of Kharkov, where they have been driven back 100 miles.**

### 30,000 Germans On Casualty List

*By the Associated Press*

London, March 16

Sir James Grigg, War Secretary, said in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons today that 30,000 Germans were among the approximately 75,000 Axis casualties in the battle beginning at El Alamein, Egypt, on Oct. 23 and lasting until Nov. 5. There were 7,200 German prisoners.

Axis forces facing the British Eighth Army when the battle started and before General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's long retreat to Tunisia began were estimated at 90,000 Germans and 45,000 Italians, he said.

"Nearly all" the Italians were casualties, about half of them prisoners, Sir James added.

# SS-Led Police Hunt French Youth in Hills

*Continued from Page 1*

men, who were sent immediately to deportation centers.

Information from Marseille spoke of "seething unrest," indicating that the resentment against the labor program extended into most of France.

Italian troops guarded the northern frontiers, but took no part in the conscription search.

Several hundred youths were arrested in Paris, charged with being Communistic.

Saint Gingolph was "a dead city," with every public establishment closed as the conscription drive continued.

**Termed "Deserters"**

Outward calm prevailed at Thonon and Evian. But the Thonon Prefect summoned the mayors of the communities and declared that all those refusing to surrender would be considered deserters when caught and would be sent immediately to Germany. The Prefect said, "We have the means."

Insurgent forces were said to be stationed in the Arve and Drance Valleys and on the Graillon Plateau. Already well equipped and determined to hold their positions, their agents daily are going into the villages and hamlets to solicit food from the willing residents.

The police and troops, hoping to starve them out, began erecting barricades along the highways, halting all who came along.

Small in comparison, the situation, nevertheless, appeared to be developing similar to that in Yugoslavia, with Frenchmen, whose army the Germans had disbanded, hoping to effect guerrilla action to harass the occupation forces.

It appeared that the Frenchmen again are beginning to want to fight, despite the tremendous odds of the well-equipped army that now is stationed in every section of the French mainland.

### Supplies by Plane

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The Daily Herald said today that Germans were hammering at thousands of French partisans in the mountains near Thonon in Haute Savoie after an ultimatum to surrender had been rejected.

Foreign planes — presumably Allied—have been dropping food, tommy guns and grenades to the partisans, the newspaper said.

# U. S. Setback in Tunisia Laid To Misjudgment by Officers

*Continued from Page 1*

clarity during the American retreat from Faid through the Kasserine Gap was the inability to lay sufficient mines to hinder the enemy advance. So far as can be gethered Marshal Rommel lost little or no time over the necessity of clearing away mines, although the Americans had opportunity to lay them.

This American failure to make adequate use of land mines is in glaring contrast to Marshal Rommel's feat of sowing some 30 miles of mines after withdrawing back through the Kasserine Gap.

**Mine-Laying Neglected**

These German mines reduced Allied pursuit to a crawl and cost us, according to spokesmen, many men, officers, and vehicles. Asked to comment on this American deficiency in mine-laying the spokesman said, "The use of mines was certainly not what it should have been."

While it is evident that a number of serious mistakes were made by the Americans before and during the first week of the Faid-Kasserine battle it is fair to say that the United States forces showed considerable initiative and ability in regaining their balance after the first shock of the Rommel attack.

They also proved adept in preparing countermeasures which, in conjunction with the British air forces, succeeded in driving back the enemy almost to its original position and in inflicting sizable losses in men and material—principally irreplacable tanks.

The Allied forces in Tunisia proved that they had a considerable amount of quick mobility and that the transportation system behind the lines was adequate to handle a quick shift of a number of major units with their vast amount of material.

**Familiar Mistakes**

The over-all assessment of the Battle of Faid—Kasserine, made by persons here familiar with three years of British war experience, is that the Americans made the same mistakes made by nearly all raw troops and new field commanders during their first major encounter with an experienced foe.

Encouragement can be taken from the fact that, despite heavy losses, the lack of panic among the Americans made the enemy's advance costly whenever opportunity to do so presented itself.

It should also be pointed out that the conference in which this information was given out was held with the approval of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, was extremely frank, and indicated Allied willingness to air mistakes. Admitting errors of judgment, an American general made no attempt to either hide or minimize them, and made clear his opinion that the Americans will have to tighten their strategy and tactics in some places.

# Americans for Work in Canada

EDMONTON, Alberta, March 16 (AP)—More than 1,000 Canadians now employed by American firms on northern war projects will be replaced gradually with United States citizens, Maj. J. F. Wildebush, Chief of Labor Relations for the Northwest Division of U. S. Engineers, announced yesterday.

"We have decided," said Major Wildebush, "to observe the spirit of the agreement between Canada and the United States concerning the employment of Canadians, following a directive from our headquarters at Washington, based on the report Washington received from Arthur MacNamara, Director of National Selective Service for Canada.

"We have therefore issued instructions to all contractors to gradually replace Canadians with Americans. This will be done just as fast as replacements can be obtained from the United States."

The situation had been one of great confusion, Major Wildebush said, and added, "It has hit us with great abruptness."

He explained: "Actually we have hired all Canadians through the Unemployment Insurance Commission. We therefore assumed that all persons so hired were not required in vital Canadian war industries."

Major Wildebush said they are in need of Canadian bush pilots who know flying conditions in the North better than any other pilots, and said, "It is possible to get some exemptions if we applied for them, but we doubt if this will be done."

Americans who come in to replace Canadians are not likely to affect the housing situation here, as quarters are being constructed for all Americans.

### Knox Accepts Fund For Cruiser Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16 (AP)—Georgians cheered an announcement by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that "thousands of workmen are swarming over the hull" of a new cruiser Atlanta which will join the nation's growing "torrent of power."

Mr. Knox formally acknowledged $61,937,879 war bond purchases in the climax of a campaign to replace the cruiser which was sunk off Guadalcanal last November. He spoke at a Municipal Auditorium rally.

The old Atlanta knocked out two Japanese ships and helped sink others, Mr. Knox said, and then "was given a burial with honor at the hands of her gallant commander, Capt. Samuel P. Jenkins, and her own gallant men."

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., also expressed appreciation for the bond drive success in a radio address broadcast from Washington. He said "fighting dollars," whether in savings or tax payments were needed. And he warned against "baseless rumors that somehow the taxes due on March 15 are to be forgiven and forgotten."

Earlier in an interview Secretary Knox said submarine warfare is "the best card Hitler has left in the deck and he is putting everything he has into it" but the Navy is making progress in the fight against Atlantic U-boat packs.

# French Armed Revolt Well-Prepared Action

*Continued from Page 1*

French Army officers under a General Cartier.

Meanwhile, in many villages throughout Haute Savoie, petty risings and acts took place against the German recruiting officers and their Italian and French agents. Houses and barns were reported burned, windows broken, and shots fired from behind hedges at dusk.

This action, though apparently not timed to coincide with an Allied landing on the European mainland, evidently has succeeded in a large measure in putting a monkey wrench in German plans to mobilize the skilled labor of the Haute Savoie. At Annemasse, where more than 800 young men were supposed to present themselves for work in Germany, only 150 showed up. Douvaine, supposed to yield the Germans 500 recruits, yielded 300 fighters to the rebel troops. In Abondance, Germans expected a harvest of at least 700 able-bodied farmhands and skilled workers. Only 200 showed up and only 25 were sent to Germany.

**Repeated Nazi Warnings**

The German press, without giving details of the revolt, is repeating again and again in sanguine warnings Hitler's stated determination not to spare the lives of those who can be accused of impeding Germany's fight against Russia.

This determination promises especially ruthless action in France, as the Germans seem to have dropped the idea that Frenchmen could be won for collaboration with Germany on a friendly basis. The Frankfurter Zeitung and other leading papers admit openly the strong influence of underground and Communist propaganda on the French masses. The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the stolidity of French thinking has retained its old conceptions—democracy and personal liberty—which now is beginning to grow stronger.

According to La Tribune de Genève, before organization of the first labor mobilization in June, 1942, 150,000 French workers already had crossed the border into Germany. In the following months until the end of the year, 350,000 more, including 150,000 specialists, went. The program for 1943 is 250,000, including 150,000 skilled workers. This makes a total of 750,000 men, of which 300,000 are difficult to replace due to technical training. A total of 1,200,000 French prisoners still are vegetating in Germany. Furthermore, a large part of the workers remaining in France now are working for Germany. This gives some idea of the economic slavery which led to the outburst in Haute Savoie.

**French "Tricks"**

The collaborationist leader, Marcel Déat, in a recent article enumerates some "tricks" used by the French to avoid mobilization. These "fake" students who pretend to enter educational centers for preparing men for agriculture; skilled auto and airplane mechanics who enter the woods "for the fabrication of charcoal" and never come back, and "nature fanatics" who flee into mountain areas on the pretense of "returning to the sod."

Punishment for not "volunteering" is withdrawal of food tickets, 200 francs to 100,000 francs fine, three months to five years in prison.

Present legislation in force in France permits the state to dictate the place and type of work for all males from 18 to 50 and women up to 45, while youth are compelled to a two-year forced-labor term. A Vatican radio speaker branded these methods "irreconcillable with human dignity."

Due to a shortage of specialized workers, a recent decree forces all machine factories, airplane factories, ship wharves, iron and metal factories which employ more than 20 workers to train locksmiths, boilermakers, iron and lead smiths, turners, airplane mechanics, etc., for the state, paying for three of four months' apprenticeship, including wages.

In exchange for increased subjection of French workers, the Germans removed the line of demarcation which, according to German reports, was received with great joy by the French, since it would permit Frenchmen in Southern France to visit families in Northern France, except the coastal zones, if sufficient passenger trains were available. Likewise, soldiers on the southern coasts are not called troops of occupation but "operation troops." The French, for the present, must be satisfied with such theoretical plums.

The food shortage is another contributing cause of revolt. The Gazette de Lausanne reports a constantly increasing number of "terroristic acts dangerous to the public safety" from Marseille, where the Germans confiscated, according to La Liberté of Freibourg, 80 per cent of the milk, 70 per cent of the wine, and 60 to 70 per cent of other foods for the occupation troops. Confiscation of preserved fish or meat is "total."

### French Desertions

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said that if the "numerous desertions" of French sailors from their warships in American harbors continue, "the vessels will be left so understaffed that they will be virtually immobilized."

There have been frequent reports of sailors quitting these ships, under command of Gen. Henri Giraud, to joint the Fighting French forces led by Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. Knox did not say what may be done to stop the desertions but a high United States official declared March 12, speaking anonymously, that this country does not intend to permit them to frustrate the future usefulness of the ships.

### Dutch Masterpieces Auctioned in Berlin

LONDON (AP)—The German-controlled Dutch newspaper Het Vaderland reported that 150 pictures by Dutch and Flemish masters were sold at auction in Berlin last month, the Dutch agency Aneta reported March 15.

The report said most of the paintings came from private collections and were bought by private collectors. Works of Tenier, Breughel, Nicolaas Maes, Bol, Wouwerman, and Van Mieris were included.

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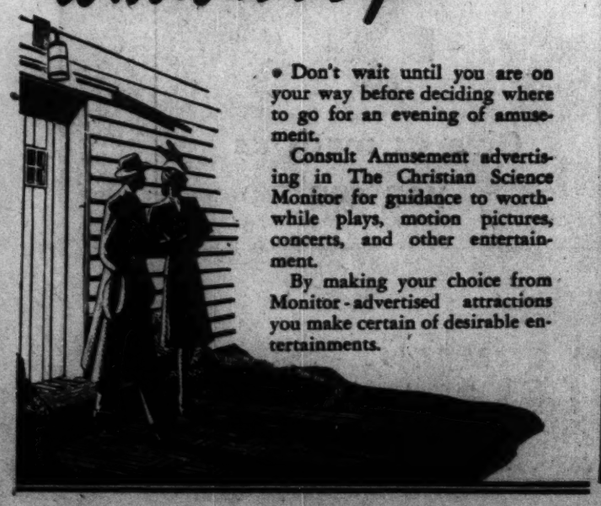
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"That's my fancy in suits and when I get back to Civvy Street that will be my first choice." And what the soldier son dreams of amid the heat and sand of the desert, his dad, doing war work at home, can get simply by going along to The Fifty Shilling Tailors down town. Indeed if coupons did not limit his purchases he could select other patterns, for the best Utility Cloth offers a really wide range. A competent man would measure him, take note of his personal desires (provided he didn't want too many pockets which are now forbidden by the Government), and precisely on the day promised the new suit would be delivered. Price 95/- for a top grade Utility suit, that is eight and five pence below the highest price allowed. The Fifty Shilling Tailors are keeping up their standards; quality cloth, stylish tailoring, good service and the lowest economic price.
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# Nazis Tighten Hold on Reich Justice; Goebbels Gains in Power and Prestige

By Robert Powell
*Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 16—A recent incident in Germany would seem to suggest that the Nazi Party is trying to settle whatever differences it may have with groups inside the Reich with which, conceivably, the United Nations might be willing to negotiate when the German military collapse occurs.

In this case the faction which the Nazis appear to be courting is the conservative industrialist interests, as represented by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, of the old German Nationalist Party and the U. F. A. film company. Dr. Hugenberg was awarded the Adlier Shield—a high honor—ostensibly for 25 years of activity in behalf of the Reich's film industry.

Meanwhile, the next momentarily most significant news from the Third Reich is the effects of Allied bombing raids upon Germany's war efforts and evidence of new though probably only temporary changes in the influence and power of certain Nazi leaders.

The time has gone by when even German propaganda could dar talk contemptuously about Allied bombing raids. In consequence Dr. Joseph Goebbels puts emphasis: now upon the terror nature of these air raids which his press describes as "the climax of barbarism," proving beyond doubt that "British fairness is nothing but a cleverly chosen slogan of British agitation."

**Restraint on Threats**

The German radio reports now admit extensive damage in chief cities like Berlin, Nuremberg, and Munich, and only occasionally mention that the Allies will have to pay heavily for all this at some later unknown date.

[A recent London broadcast, heard by CBS in New York, quoted a German newspaper as saying that the nerves of the population in western Germany are "at the breaking point" as a result of the Allied raids. A Swiss observer in Germany was quoted in the broadcast as saying that German authorities were deeply concerned over the results of the aerial offensive.]

Though it would be an exaggeration to hold that these raids are alone responsible, they have undoubtedly played some part in reducing the popularity of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, who promised that such things would never happen, or that retaliation would be such as would make a repetition impossible.

Nowadays the Luftwaffe cannot effectively reply, and simultaneously "General Quade" must admit on the radio that Russia has air supremacy along the whole eastern front. Marshal Göring's star is momentarily on the wane while Dr. Goebbels is gaining more and more prestige and power.

He has been spokesman for the Reich on a number of recent occasions when Hitler was unable to attend, and Dr. Goebbels is momentarily in the center of the picture. This situation naturally raises a number of conjectures both regarding Hitler and other Nazi leaders.

**Standing of Nazi Leaders**

As to the Führer, there are only rumors, but no reliable information is to hand. At the same time, there is not much knowledge of Gestapo chieftain Heinrich Himmler's position in the Reich. However, the antipathy between him and Reichsmarshal Göring indicates that Dr. Goebbels' ascendancy means that the Propaganda Minister has drawn nearer to Herr Himmler.

This corresponds with Dr. Goebbels' attitude before the purge of June 30, 1934, when he rejected Ernst Röhm and his followers because he feared to be on the losing side.

Meanwhile, there is further evidence that certain Nazi bosses, Reichsmarshal Göring among them, according to one report, are now sending many of their personal valuables to Stockholm for either sale or hoarding.

**Allied Talks "Interpreted"**

In the midst of the present uncertain situation German propaganda has quickly seized on recent statements by Allied spokesmen for its own purposes. Needless to say, the Reich press has only produced comments by Dr. Guido Schmidt, Party spokesman; Wilhelmstrasse commentators or by official agencies.

Regarding Vice-President Wallace's speech, Dr. Schmidt declared Germany's postwar fate as proclaimed by the American Vice-President was of no interest since his arguments are full of "that dilettantism which usually characterizes the utterances of United States politicians."

What is described as Mr. Wallace's statement of a "United States move against Bolshevism," Dr. Schmidt sees as a preparation for Mr. Wallace's trip to South America. Mr. Wallace's remark that "men are brothers" and "God is the Father of all men," meant to the German commentator simply that "all men had to be either Americans or their servants and all had to be subjected to Roosevelt, the Emperor."

**Political Basis Charged**

In another interpretation Mr. Wallace's speech was "a political song to the accompaniment of religious music."

As to the speech of Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, this was "truly American in arrogance in which the speaker expressed his opinion on the future reshaping of the world."

Germans have also not been slow to take up Admiral William H. Standley's statement at Moscow as substantiation of their own view that the Soviet Union is fighting its own war for its own victory, regardless of its Anglo-American Allies.

"This Russian attitude, if only the Allies had been able to see it, explained Stalin's absence from the Casablanca conference while Standley's statement was intended clearly to reassure the world regarding the Bolshevik menace."

## Reich Admirals Split On Scope of U-Boats

*By the Associated Press*

London, March 16

Admiral Erich Raeder, deposed former head of the German Navy, was at odds with the Nazi High Command over demands for carrying on intensive submarine warfare too far from home, it was said yesterday in a Tass (Russian news agency) dispatch.

Admiral Raeder resolutely opposed the plan of his successor, Admiral Karl Doenitz, to send German submarine packs into distant waters on the ground it would weaken Germany's resistance in case of an Allied invasion of the continent, Tass reported.

On the eve of his dismissal Jan. 30 Admiral Raeder was said to have handed his superiors a sharply-worded memorandum. He accused Admiral Doenitz of inability to understand that "the decisive naval battle will take place not in the southern Atlantic, but rather in the northern seas or other waters near Germany," the Tass report said.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERN, Switzerland, March 16—The plan to reduce the number of German judges from 14,000 to 4,000 or 5,000 is the Hitler Government's method of imposing a "levée-en-masse" on the German nation, although it may not be generally so interpreted.

It means that henceforth the Nazi Party hierarchy will control completely the administration of justice and, consequently, Germany's manpower and full war-making capacities. By eliminating moderate elements in the German judiciary, the Nazis will be able to mete out the severest penalties in all cases for the most trivial offenses and thus reduce to a minimum public resistance to the ruthless measures resigned to speed total mobilization.

It now can be expected that open signs of resistance on the part of the public will virtually disappear. But this, of course, will not mean that the desire to resist will not be present or that it might not break out if Nazi vigilance should relax or if another crushing military defeat should result.

**New 'Justice' Aim**

Hand in hand with lowering the number of judges is an effort on the part of the Nazis to get judges, lawyers, and other judicial administrators away from "dry adherence to the written paragraph," and teach them to pass judgments with help of their "healthy Germanic instincts."

Many of the local constables and justices of the peace already have, in Nazi terminology, "pure Germanic souls," unblemished by a knowledge of law. They have been chosen from the ranks of peasants, workers, and minor officials whose chief recommendation is that they are the "purest of the pure" Nazis. There is little doubt that their "healthy Germanic instincts" are at present concerned mainly with winning the war and that they will pass judgments of utmost severity as the best means of helping total mobilization.

The imposition of punishments greater than those in any other warring state is explainable in part by the fear and insecurity which Party men must feel sometimes due to the increasing tendency of the masses to regard them with suspicion and to blame them for the war.

**Dissatisfaction Shown**

In the streetcars of Berlin persons who leap up eagerly to give their seats to a wounded ordinary Army man remain seated when a wounded SS or SA man enters the train. An occasional sabotage explosion, such as occurred recently in the Berlin railway station, as well as anti-Nazi slogans on the walls of public buildings and fences, offers further proof of the rising dissatisfaction of large elements of the population.

There is no indication, however, that the German public, as a whole, has reached the end of its patience or that a concerted uprising is even remotely possible.

A recent tendency in German judicial procedure has been to make the punishment fit the accused, as it were, rather than to make it fit the crime.

Thus persons of dubious loyalty usually get severer penalties for offenses than persons of strong Party connections. Foreigners invariably get the full penalty of the law plus any added punishment the judge cares to impose. On Feb. 19, a Dutchman was condemned to capital punishment for stealing a suitcase in a Berlin railway station. On Feb. 14, an entire Polish family was "exterminated," to use Hitler's favorite word, because a son who was compelled to enter the German armed forces—presumably for guard duty in occupied countries—deserted.

**Penalties Severe**

Offenses during a blackout are very severely punished, as well as friendly relations between German civilians and prisoners of war. Recently a Munich woman was given two years and three months for keeping a rendezvous with a Frenchman and a peasant in the Frankfurt area was forced to pay 50 marks for letting a French worker sit at his table.

However, the attempt completely to segregate the millions of foreign prisoners and workers in Gemany is a hopeless task. The job is simply too big for the police and human feeling is too strong.

Stealing postal packets destined for a German soldier calls for the capital penalty for Germans as well as foreigners. At Stuttgart, the supreme penalty was given a man for selling food without ration cards.

The Mühlhauser Tageblattt points out to the population of Alsace-Lorraine what happens to poeple who attempt to avoid helping total mobilization by slipping over the border into Switzerland. Sixteen young men of Altkirch armed with pistols and rifles tried to cross the border. Three were shot by border guards in a battle in which one of the guards was killed. A few hours later, a special court of Strassbourg already had condemned the remaining 13 to execution and deported their families to the interior of the Reich for hard labor.

## For Valor in Air Service

Associated Press from United States Army

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle pins the Distinguished Flying Cross on Maj. Wade C. Walles of Port Neches, Texas, in North Africa.

# Japanese Goods for Russia Irk Reich

By Ernest S. Pisko
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Nazi suspicions that Japan has been supplying Russia with war material of first-class importance have been confirmed, according to broadcast by Germany's secret radio station "Gustav Friedrich I."

The illegal transmitter, which is known for its unbridled language and its apparent contempt for the Nazi Party, asserted that a ceratin Major General Matiki had laid irrefutable evidence before the High Command that during the last months 25,000 tons of crude rubber and 10,000 tons of wolfram had reached Soviet factories from Japanese sources.

German indignation, it was said, ran particularly high about the wolfram deal. Wolfram, which is needed for hardening steel, is one of the few materials in which Russia is deficient. The Germans are said to charge that because of Japan's deliveries of this valuable metal the Russians are able to manufacture shells which can pierce the armor of the heavy Mark-6 tanks.

According to "Gustav Friedrich I" nothing has been done, or will be done by the Germans to stop their Asiatic partner. Japan, it was said, has definitely won the upper hand in questions of Axis world policy and is trying to extend its influence even in the sphere of world strategy.

The Nipponese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshimo, is allegedly a frequent visitor of the High Command and is said to urge the German military leaders to refrain from any new offensive action in the East, but to shift their main forces to the Mediterranean. He is reported to recommend a concentrated attack of German, Italian and whatever French naval vessels are available against the Allied fleet off North Africa.

Japan's friendly attitude toward the Soviet Republic can easily be explained, according to the German opposition circles, by its concern lest Russia allow American planes the use of bases near Vladivostok.

Japan, however, is accused by the illegal German station of not only supplying Axis enemies, but also of withholding vital goods from its partners.

"Gustav Friedrich I" recently declared that no shipments of vegetable fats had been forthcoming from Japan despite precise promises. Two German cargo boats which had been sent to Japan for the purpose of getting the much-needed fat were said to have been pressed into Nipponese service.

## British Air Marshal Pays Visit to Turkey

*Recorded by CBS*

NEW YORK, March 16—The Commander in Chief of the British Air Force in the Middle East, Air Chief Marshal Sir William Sholto Douglas, has arrived in Ankara, Turkey, the British Radio disclosed recently in a broadcast recorded here.

# Equipment to Win War Pledged China by Chennault

CHUNGKING, China, March 16 (AP)—The commander of the new 14th United States Army Air Force, introduced to an audience as "Brig. Gen. Claire L. 'Victory' Chennault," has promised his Chinese allies that they are going to get needed equipment to gain superiority over the Japanese.

"I know China will give her best," he said yesterday. "You need equipment and you are going to get it."

General Chennault spoke at an entertainment to celebrate the formation of the Army Air Force in the Chinese war theater, and he was applauded by almost the entire Cabient and many prominent generals in the audience.

"Most of my work has been waiting," he said, "waiting to take the war to the enemy."

Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, voiced the tribute that "with so little he achieved so much," and H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, predicted that "Chennault will give us greater achievements not only in defense of Free China but also in destruction of the enemy's nerve centers, especially his munitions industry, which is bound to come."

## Goods for China

*Recorded by C. B. S.*

NEW YORK, March 16—More details of the tons of vital war matériel now flowing in a steady stream from India to China were issued in London today ,according to a British broadcast recorded here.

Aircraft, lorries, motor parts, ammunition, machine tools, air-raid equipment and textile plants are among the goods that found their way over the mountains by a regular service of freight aircraft, said the broadcast.

Men go that way, too. Chinese Air Force cadets, diplomats, and high-ranking soldiers of the Allies travel by air to Chungking and the battlefronts beyond.

A year ago America's principal supply maintenance depot in India was an empty plain. Today it is a town with its own airfields and it is humming with activity.

## *Indians Get Rations After Heap Big Delay*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VANCOUVER, British Columbia —Tea, coffee and sugar had been rationed in Canada for six months before 1,400 West Coast Indians obtained their ration books.

Without coupons the Indians had been unable to obtain these rationed commodities and had resorted to brewing their tea from leaves of the forest and tapping trees for sugar.

Loss of the ration books occurred last fall. Lengthy correspondence between the Indian agent at Alert Bay, Vancouver Island, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at Ottawa failed to locate them, and official red tape interfered with the issuance of an extra set of books.

## *Ration Book Crosses Ocean Three Times*

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, March 16 (AP)—When "Miss Smith" received an extra ration book by mistake, it occurred to her that the honorable thing to do was to mail it to Prime Minister Churchill.

Three times the ration book crossed the turbulent Atlantic. Three times it came back, because the Prime Minister didn't figure it was quite in his jurisdiction.

Rationing officials did not identify "Miss Smith" further but fervently echoed the hope of the British High Commissioner's office in Ottawa "that Miss Smith can be deterred from sending her ration book on trans-Atlantic journeys."

## Captain Cassady Sent To Post in Washington

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 16 (AP)—Capt. John H. Cassady, Chief of Staff to Rear Admiral A. B. Cook, head of the Naval Air Operational Training Command, has been assigned to the Bureau of Aeronautics at Washington as Director of Training, Command headquarters here announced March 15.

Capt. Ernest Wheeler Litch, commander of the Naval Air Station at Detroit, will succeed Captain Cassady as Chief of Staff to Admiral Cook.

Captain Litch is a native of Boston, Captain Cassady was born in Spencer, Ind.


ON EVERY FRONT— IN EVERY BATTLE!

WHEREVER the fighting men of the United Nations see action today, Westinghouse wartime products are at work—on every front, in every battle.

There are already thousands of these products—electrical, electronic, mechanical, chemical, plastic. More of them are coming to help in the fight. Day and night, the search goes on in our laboratories and engineering departments to find still more effective ways of helping our fighting men to bring victory nearer and surer.

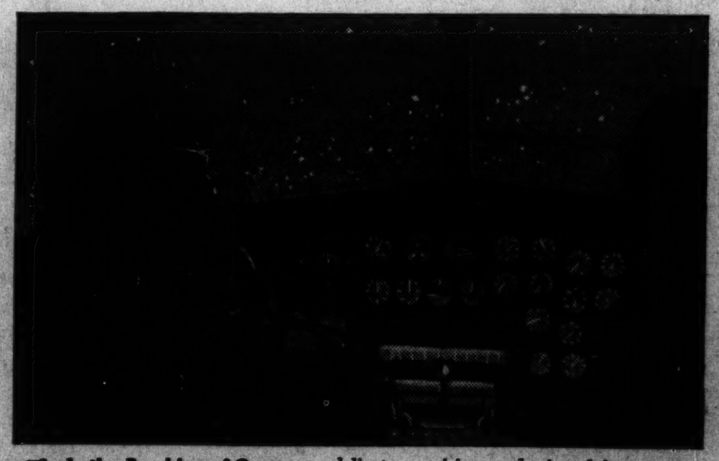
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

1. **In North Africa,** American tanks—equipped with a special Westinghouse gun device—are giving American forces new striking power. These tanks, unlike enemy tanks, are able to fire with incredible accuracy at full speed over rough ground such as the African desert.

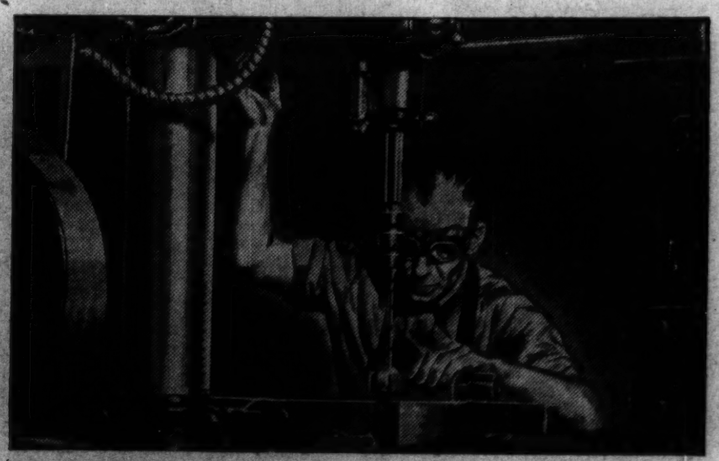
2. **In Russia,** American planes—supporting the ground forces—are helping to win battle after battle. Westinghouse builds scores of electrical, plastic, and other parts for these planes, provides vital equipment for producing the aluminum and magnesium from which they are made.

3. **On the Seven Seas,** helping to keep our supply lines open, are scores of Westinghouse products. Among them are turbines, gears, electric drives, motors, anti-aircraft gun mounts, instruments and controls.

4. **In the Pacific,** Westinghouse-built "walkie-talkies" and other types of communications equipment, X-rays, bomb-fuses, anti-tank shells, and other weapons are doing their share to lick the Japs.



5. **In the Bombing of Germany,** delicate, precision-made aircraft instruments and radios direct our planes to their targets. Much of this blind-flying and navigating equipment is made by Westinghouse.



6. **On the Production Front,** Westinghouse products—from generators to motors, switches, transformers, automatic controls—are on the job in hundreds of war plants... helping win the battle of production.

*Tune in the Westinghouse Program starring John Charles Thomas —N B C Network, Sunday, 2:30 P. M., Eastern War Time.*

Westinghouse

PLANTS IN 25 CITIES . . . OFFICES EVERYWHERE

# Aid Via Africa for French Partisans?

**LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Gen Charles de Gaulle summoned his Fighting French National Committee to a special session today for quick consideration of Gen Henri Giraud's invitation to discuss details for the union of all French forces now opposing the Axis powers.**

**Informed quarters expressed belief, however, that current outbreak of sabotage and opposition to German labor decrees in France had become a major factor in the efforts of the two French groups to reach agreement.**

**French authorities here apparently believed that the situation in France was highly critical and that a Giraud-de Gaulle fusion may be preliminary to furnishing direct aid to the French partisans via Africa.**

By Egon Kaskeline
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Gen. Henri Giraud's address to the Alsace-Lorraine Society in Algiers was presumably not a spontaneous expression of the General's feeling but was developed in a long negotiations between the French North African Administration and the Allied diplomats on the scene.

The speech was an example of skillful diplomacy. While giving satisfaction to public opinion in the Anglo-Saxon countries and endeavoring to rally the people in metropolitan France which so far have been rather hostile to the North African set-up, the speech leaves General Giraud a free hand to continue the liberalization of the North African regime step by step and as fast as he feels is practicable.

General Giraud has proclaimed the principle of abolition of all Vichy decrees in North Africa, and he has, thus, finally broken with the regime of the French defeat.

However, that "it is impossible to abolish laws and decrees by the stroke of a pen without having first organized an adaptation to new conditions" seems to indicate that his administration will continue to move only cautiously toward republican legality.

**Appeal for Accord**

By abolition of Vichy laws and decrees of anti-Jewish discrimination, accompanied by abrogation of the "Law Cremieux," which gave Jews greater privileges than the Arabs in attaining full French citizenship in Algeria, General Giraud has appealed to Moslems and Jews in North Africa to improve their mutual relationship.

The most promising step so far toward establishment of a democratic regime in North Africa, however, is the re-constitution of the municipal assemblies and general councils [provincial assemblies], which had been dissolved by Vichy. It still remains to be seen if these councils will be allowed to have actual political importance, but the North African population at least will be given an opportunity to express their opinions.

This decision, moreover, is of great importance for future developments in metropolitan France. If the Allies succeed in liberating parts of France from German occupation, North Africa will be a precedent for immediate re-establishment of democratic assemblies in the conquered territory.

It is obvious that the United Nations have learned from their political mistakes in North Africa.

**Personnel's Importance**

Liberalization of the North African regime of liberated France, however, is not only a question of measures but of men as well. It is the administrative personnel which decides how regulations are interpreted.

So far, many liberal orders of General Giraud have been sabotaged by his subordinates and only recently the General had to dismiss one of his leading officials. Moreover, some of the high personalities of the Giraud Administration have been particularly ruthless in executing Vichy laws and these men have relentlessly persecuted and roughly handled General Charles de Gaulle's followers as well as all liberals in North Africa.

If, therefore, actual understanding between the two French groups is to be attained, some North African personalities which have themselves particularly compromised will have to go. Anticipation of such a move explains, perhaps, Gen. Auguste Nogues's surprisingly liberal declarations to the press.

Reshuffling of the North African Administration will be clear indication of the actual meaning of General Giraud's important speech and is likely to determine the possibilities of an amalgamation between de Gaullists and Giraudists at the present moment.

This union is highly desirable from the Allies' point of view and can even be considered as one of the main conditions for a successful prosecution of the war. The rift between the French factions has disturbed Anglo-American relations and has been skillfully exploited by Axis propaganda. It has, at the same time, caused suspicion among courageous underground fighters in Occupied Europe who have begun to doubt the actual intentions of the United Nations.

General Giraud's declaration that he considered himself merely as a servant of the French people and that the French would have full and free opportunity to determine their future regime will brush away many apprehensions of freedom-loving Frenchmen.

## 130,000 Frenchmen On Way to Germany

*Recorded by CBS*

London

Pierre Laval's Director of Labor Propaganda said in a recent radiocast that "before the end of this month 130,000 young Frenchmen will have been sent to Germany," the British Radio reported.

In Norway, the British Radio added, 2,000 students of the Oslo University have protested against being conscripted for labor in Germany unless they join the Quisling organization.

## Praise From Hull

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday warmly commended Gen. Henri Giraud's declaration in Algiers March 14 repudiating all racial discrimination in North Africa and pledging restoration to France of a government of its own choosing.

Mr. Hull's statement:

"General Giraud has now confirmed the hopes of this Government that his selection as the Commander in Chief of the French forces fighting in North Africa would make possible a greater unification of all groups behind his military leadership. This should insure the proper place for a victorious France in the restoration of liberty everywhere.

"General Giraud, like a true soldier, has devoted all the time available to him from his military duties to the careful and patient study of the problems involved in the French territories. He has reached the point where, with no material disturbance to his military effort, he has been able to remove discrimination in the treatment of those living under his jurisdiction.

"He has now made it possible for all elements who desire the defeat of the Axis powers and the liberation of French territory to unite in their will to rid French soil of the weight of the Axis yoke. He has based his authority firmly upon the priniciple of the free expression of liberated Frenchmen and, foreseeing all France once more mistress of her destiny, has swept aside laws and decrees which were contrary to her traditional republican institutions."

# *How's This for Rationing*

European

**Some of the Cards One Needs in Sweden**

If American housewives complain about rationing, how about the citizens of Sweden. Few persons realize the seriousness of the food and clothing situation in Sweden, which, after all, is a neutral nation. There are no less than 90 food and clothing ration cards to worry about. Photograph shows some of these cards.

# Lid of War Truce Rising From British Political Pot

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 16—The emphatic refusal of the British Labor Party executive to agree to affiliation with the British Communist Party has given the political situation here its sharpest stir for some while.

Hitherto simmering under the restraint of the wartime political truce, British politics are all ready to boil, especially as the attention of the parties is increasingly turned to postwar planning and vital social and economic issues.

Politically exciting words of the Soviet, Communist International, and Moscow influence have been thrown into the political arena. The lid is raised from the Communist topic, long repressed out of deference to Russia's great war effort. And it has been raised by the Socialists here under pressure from the overdemonstrative Communist embrace.

**People Reject Truce**

As Sir Richard Acland, one of the younger members of Parliament who have broken away from the orthodox parties to form independent groups, told the House of Commons today, "It is perfectly clear from results of recent by-elections that the people of this country have rejected the political truce which the main political parties had patched up between themselves." Mr. Acland was urging revision of electoral registers outdated by war circumstances.

Certainly a dozen or so recent by-elections have tended to show that British voters are both tired of the political truce and lukewarm about the orthodox parties. In four of these elections, the New Commonwealth organization polled nearly 30,000 votes, compared with 40,000 for the Government candidates.

This is taken by alert party executives as a warning signal that the political standstill is ending, even if main parties do not actually abandon the truce.

**Labor's Biggest Problem**

So the Labor Party has had to face anew its biggest problem—Communist influence—which has become so much greater since all Britain has voiced unqualified admiration for Russia's war effort and has paid tribute to the system which made such effort possible—a system which, it has to be admitted, was badly misjudged.

Labor leaders here have now stated that notwithstanding their great esteem for Russia and their determination to work with the Soviet henceforward, they nevertheless reaffirm their abhorrence of Communism and will have no link with the British branch of the Communist International, which they describe as "neither independent, self-governing, nor self-supporting."

The Communists have appealed twice lately to Labor to bring unity into the working-class movement. The final "no" of the labor executive came over the week end in a letter from the Secretary of the Labor Party, James S. Middleton, to Communist spokesman Harry Pollitt.

**Democratic Control Denied**

The letter denies the claim of British Communists that they have democratic control over their own affairs. It points out that rules of the Commintern show that the British Communist Party is subservient to the Communist International.

The Labor reply charges the British Communists with having practiced "antagonisms, abuse, and intrigue" against Labor for 20 years. It adds, "The Labor Party rejects the Communist Party's assertion that its viewpoint on all questions is based on conditions prevailing here in Britain and on interests of the British Labor movement.

"All facts of Communist activity in Great Britain refute that statement. Desertion of the Communist Party from Great Britain's fight against Fascism in September, 1939, and its re-entry into the conflict in June, 1941, had nothing whatever to do with conditions prevailing in Great Britain.

"These actions were dictated by the policy of the Communist International and were not the result of any free decision taken by any 'democratically elected Congress of the Communist Party' in this country."

# U. S. Rationing Simple Beside Sweden Setup

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

With 90 or more ration cards governing their purchases of food and clothing, Swedish housewives would regard America's ration arithmetic as definitely in the kindergarten class.

In Sweden there are not only the regular ration cards applying to all persons, but many special cards as well.

These are designed particularly for low-income families. With them they may purchase both rationed household fats, for instance, and unrationed milk at special depots where the food is sold at below-market prices. The Government makes up the difference to the distributors.

The Swedish State Information Board estimates that nearly half the households in Sweden have special cards for fats. Some 23 per cent of the population have special cards for low-cost milk. Workers in heavy industry, including forest workers, charcoal burners, and others, get more than average rations of meat and bread, as do farmers and farmhands. Children are allowed special rations of nourishing foods like cocoa, oats and sirup.

Foods which are scarce include eggs, coffee, tea, spices and fresh fruits. From January until October, 1942, Swedes were allotted one pound of coffee per person.

At present, daily rations of major food items entitle coupon holders to 6.02 ounces of bread and meal; 1.15 ounces of edible fats; 3.36 ounces of sugar; 0.98 ounce of meat and pork; 0.56 ounce of eggs; 0.15 ounce of cheese; 0.15 ounce of soap; and 0.15 ounce of coffee.

If a shipload of coffee comes into Stockholm, the coffee ration may be raised a bit. If a cargo of American pork arrives, it is announced that egg ration coupons are interchangeable for pork. If the fishing fleet comes back with a large catch, authorities may reduce the meat ration in order to conserve meat and encourage fish eating.

For the average Swede to keep up-to-date on the value of each of his ration-card coupons, he must read a sort of stock market whenever he goes shopping.

Daily newspapers run a column, called "Ransonerings Kalender" (Ration Calendar) which names each coupon in current issue, tells what can be bought using that coupon, for how long the coupon is good, and what exceptions are being made in the case of special groups.

Confusion still reigns in Swedish shopping even so. One complication occurs in dividing up the values of coupons. For example, one coupon may allow the holder to buy a pound of meat.

If he wants only a couple of sausages, say, weighing just a fraction of a pound, he goes to the butcher's and trades his whole coupon in for a whole new card of fractional coupons, each good for a fraction of a pound of meat, adding up to one pound. It's like changing a dime into 10 pennies. These low-value coupons are called "exchange-coupons."

The consumer does the same thing when he eats in a restaurant. He must turn in a coupon for meat, or bread, or butter, or eggs eaten in a restaurant meal. So that he doesn't have to give up a whole coupon, worth a pound of bread, in exchange for just a couple of slices, he gets "exchange coupons," and has only enough of them detached to cover the two slices.

# Churchill Says U-Boat Fight Has Full Allied Co-operation

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today in answer to questions that the current campaign against U-boats insured full Allied co-operation.

The Prime Minister also said that he would not give consideration to a proposal by Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa for an Allied general staff to supervise U-boat warfare.

The questions came together.

Mr. Churchill replied:

"Answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and to the second part in the negative."

He entered the chamber while the members were pouring out for a division vote on a minor measure. He was quickly noticed and loudly cheered. He smiled happily and took his seat on the front bench. It was his first appearance in the house since his recent illness.

**Congratulates New Speaker**

Mr. Churchill chatted briefly with Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, and than walked over to the Speaker's chair to congratulate Col. Douglas Brown, newly-named Speaker.

Leaving the chamber to join the voting, he started to turn into the lobby where opposition votes were being recorded.

There were shouts of "the other way."

Smiling broadly, Mr. Churchill veered about and marched into the Government lobby and then returned to the House.

The members rose and cheered him for more than a minute, and he returned to the bench to face the question firing line.

The Prime Minister defended his son, Randolph, who had upheld the majority of French officials in North Africa as patriots and not Fascists.

**Regulations Not Violated**

Young Churchill, a captain in the British Army in North Africa as well as a member of Parliament, had written a letter to the Evening Standard which specifically praised Marcel Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria, and by implication criticized Fighting French quarters in London.

Replying to a question of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, a consistent critic from the Labor benches, Mr. Churchill said he had read the letter and was informed that it violated no part of the King's regulations concerning public comment by an Army officer and that it was not passed upon by a senior Army officer.

"The only comment which I have to make upon the letter is that it appears to express a perfectly arguable point of view and one which is shared by many responsible people, American, British and French, in this theater of war," Mr. Churchill said.

Mr. Bevan asked Mr. Churchill if he realized that "we are broadcasting to France every night asking them to sabotage, and this officer commends those who shoot Frenchmen who are obeying our instructions." There was no direct reply.

# Six Countries to Urge English As Second Language in Europe

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 16—As a measure to promote easier intercourse between nations and to help eradicate isolationism, representatives of six occupied countries of Europe are preparing an arrangement to make English the second language of European schools after the war, according to the Netherlands Information Bureau here.

One preparatory step toward implementation of the scheme has been taken by the Netherlands Government in Exile in London in organizing a course in English for refugee Dutch teachers in Great Britain who wish to teach in Holland after the war.

Gerrit Bolkestein, Netherlands Minister of Education in London, introduced the proposal, which is now being studied by a committee of Belgian, Polish, Norwegian, Yugoslav and Czechoslovak, and Dutch representatives in London. Sponsors look for its eventual adoption by all members of the United Nations, according to the Information Bureau.

Five reasons why the plan should be adopted have been listed by Mr. Bolkestein as follows:

1. Because it already is spoken by two great nations representing almost 200,000,000 people.

2. Because for millions of others, English already is the second language.

3. Because English actually or basically is the language of seafaring men.

4. Because the European Continent would benefit from British and American cultural influences.

5. Because it would strengthen British and American ties with the European Continent and thereby possibly help to combat Britain's insular and America's isolationist tendencies.

Mr. Bolkestein held that the differences in language which hamper the easy flow of ideas across frontiers should be eliminated by the adoption of one tongue as a vehicle of international understanding. English is basically more simple than French or German, it was held.

Adoption of the proposal would be helpful in counteracting Nazi influence on education of European youth, proponents held, stressing that the Germans are now seeking to make their language the official tongue in Holland and other nations. The Germans have established special language scholarships and lowered the qualifications for German teachers to help spread their language.

The International Committee now studying the proposal in London is made up of Jan Nieuwenhuys, chief of the Cabinet of the Belgian Ministry of Education; Dr. Tadeusz Sulimirski, Director General of the Polish Department of Education; Prof. All Sommerfeldt, Director General of the Norwegian Ministry of Education; Prof. Dragutin Subotic, of the staff of the Yugoslav Ministry of Education; Prof. Jan De Boer, representing the Netherlands, and Prof. Milofn Sova, representing Czechoslovakia.

# *'The Moon Is Down' Premiere Held in Brave 'Little Norway'*

TORONTO, March 16 (CP)—In a crude room—a gymnasium, lined with parallel bars and acrobatic rings—the stirring movie made from John Steinbeck's story of German occupation of a tiny village in Norway, "The Moon is Down," made its world premiere here.

It was in "Little Norway," the seat of training of the Royal Norwegian Air Force in Canada, that the picture, a tribute to the valiant Nordic people was seen publicly for the first time.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, who played the leading role of Colonel Lanser, head of the army of occupation in the town, attended the premiere with Lady Hardwicke and 30 newspaper, magazine and news agency men from New York.

But outside of these it still was a distinguished audience that viewed the showing. But it was not the usual audience that attends a first nighter with all the glitter of a pageant.

**Unusual Audience**

There were no big names, no liveried limousines. Rather there were airmen who escaped from Norway by stealing gasoline from the automobile tanks of German generals; airmen who fought their way across the North Sea in frail craft; airmen who fought with the Norwegian squadrons at Dieppe and have come back to Little Norway to instruct their fellow countrymen in aerial warfare.

The man who introduced Sir Cedric to the audience was no ordinary master of ceremonies. He was a veteran, one who wore stars of rank on his collar and service stripes on his breast.

As the picture unfolded the story of underground Norway there was a strange silence over the hall. Only the ticking of film running through the projection machine cut the quiet. When a German officer spat in the face of a Norwegian miner, there was an intangible feeling of antagonism, almost a bitter hatred throughout the room.

When a wife screamed as her husband and nine others were hanged as reprisal against sabotage in the village, the boys from Norway, seated on wooden benches and straight-backed chairs in that hall, made not a sound.

**Intense Feeling**

It was as Sir Cedric said: "I felt a tremendous, genuine feeling come over this theater tonight arising from your love of Norway."

The picture, controversial in its theme that there exists a German officer [Sir Cedric] who recognizes the futility of Nazi methods in conquered countries, was thought-provoking, but somehow, sitting in that small room crowded with airmen wearing the flag of Norway on their sleeves, the picture meant more than it would in a darkened theater with ushers and chocolate-eating patrons interrupting the mood.

It was to those airmen a pictorial and spoken admiration for their home-front; for their brothers and sisters and parents they have left behind to slow up production in German run mines; to sabotage German-controlled railways; to snipe at German soldiers.

It was, too, a reminder, if need there be a reminder, that privation, suffering and occupation daunts not the spirit of a free people.

# Corn Belt Maps Program To Avert Food Shortage

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 16 (AP)—Eight Governors and four official representatives of Corn Belt States today were agreed on a program intended to offset what former President Hoover last night called "symptoms of a dangerously degenerating agriculture."

At the farm manpower-machinery conference a series of recommendations was adopted, intended to bring relief to farmers experiencing shortages in those categories.

Highlights of the recommendations, approved after delegates had heard predictions that America would face a major food-shortage problem unless labor and machinery scarcities were alleviated quickly, include:

1. Recognition of agriculture as an essential war industry.

2. Deferment of "all experienced labor essential to farm production," but not blanket deferment for all agricultural workers.

**Supply of Materials**

3. An adequate supply of materials for completion of partially-manufactured farm equipment.

4. Release of all present stocks of completed machinery.

5. Ascertainment by May 1 of the needs of material for use in 1944.

6. Recognition of the actual needs of respective areas to replace "the present unsatisfactory system of allocation of such machinery which sends machinery where it is not adapted."

7. Immediate release of available supplies of fertilizer.

In a preamble to the recommendations the governors said: "The agricultural situation is in crisis. Unless we have more manpower and more machinery the food production cannot be maintained. Already serious losses in crop and animal products are imminent: There can be no delay."

**Hoover Cites Danger**

Earlier, they had heard assertions that the future on the food front was not bright.

Mr. Hoover's speech was along the same line of urgency. "The home front is as important as the military front," said Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator in World War I.

"We have weaknesses on the home front. . . . One of these weaknesses is in the food sector. And indeed, of the different sectors of the home front food is the greatest.

"Unlike our case in the war 25 years ago, we have today at work in America uncanny parallels with the same degenerative forces that have been so disastrous in Europe.

"Like them, we have drawn undue manpower from the farms. . . . Our farm machinery is wearing out faster than the replacement. Our imports of food are curtailed. Our fisheries are seriously restricted. . . . We have a price system in force that often strangles production and distribution. . . ."

**Text of former President Hoover's address at Midwest Governors' Conference: First Page of Second Section.**

# A. F. of L. Proposals To Congress Soon

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor said March 13 it would submit to Congress soon specific legislative proposals for carrying out the post-war social security program advocated by President Roosevelt.

A statement by William Green, A. F. of L. President, said that Mr. Roosevelt's "statesmanship in authorizing these studies" (of Social Security policies) "commends itself to all responsible labor leaders as well as to all groups of citizens concerned for maintaining personal and economic freedom under democratic institutions."

Estimating that by the end of this year the national working force will approach 63,000,000 Mr. Green said an "adequate national employment service and social insurance" would be needed when industry goes back to peacetime operations.

# Women of RCAF Trace All Craft

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, March 16—Members of the Women's Division of the Royal Canadian Air Force are being entrusted with the vital job of keeping track of the positions and courses of every aircraft, surface ship or submarine—friendly or otherwise—which approaches Canada's North Atlantic coast, it has been announced by RCAF headquarters here.

In secret operations rooms, the women maintain a constant check on every Allied convoy that crosses the North Atlantic. They plot the course of every submarine that comes into their operational area, and they record the movement of every aircraft that flies near the shores of Eastern Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador.

These clerks stand the 24-hour watch in shifts, ready to deal with any emergency that may arise.

# War on Subs

*Continued from Page 1*

tion of all Allied shipping in the Atlantic and on the best methods of employing Allied escort vessels, antisubmarine craft, and aircraft in defeating the U-boat.

It was announced that in addition to the United States naval officers participating in the conference, the following representatives of the various Allied missions also attended:

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry R. Moore, British Admiralty, Air Vice-Marshal A. Durston, Coastal Command, Royal Air Force; Rear Admiral V. G. Brodeur, Royal Canadian Navy; Air Vice-Marshal N. R. Anderson, Royal Canadian Air Force; Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, United States Army; Brig. Gen. W. T. Larson, United States Army Air Force, and J. E. Cushing of the War Shipping Administration.

# Farm Plan Drafted By 11 British Peers

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Eleven Peers, headed by Earl De La Warr, issued a memorandum yesterday suggesting principles for a post-war agricultural plan for Britain which if accepted might have some bearing on Canada's wheat trade.

The Peers believe that a sound agricultural policy should provide a reasonable proportion of home-grown indispensable foodstuffs, maintenance of fertility, progressive adoption of improved methods and efficiency in every branch of the industry.

The memorandum suggested that home market expansion should lie mainly in foods such as milk, poultry, fruit and vegetables. Other foodstuffs, including wheat, meat, sugar and oats, could be imported, they said.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# Senate Nearing Showdown On Army or Farm Draft

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 16 — Faced by the prospect of a presidential veto a majority of the Senate nevertheless prepared to force a showdown fight on the issue that has finally come into full focus in Congress, whether the rival needs of the Army, or of the farmers, for manpower, shall have first call.

The issue is precipitated by the Bankhead bill, providing class deferment for farm workers, irrespective of military needs. President Roosevelt, military and naval leaders, and manpower executives unanimously oppose the bill. Last Thursday the Senate rejected the O'Mahoney compromise plan, 49 votes to 32, which would have carried forward the present restricted system of farm draft deferment.

The farm group is in open rebellion in Congress, and declares, in effect, that it would be better to cut down the proposed size of the armed forces, 10,800,000 men, than to confront the nation with "famine."

Critics charge the Bankhead bill would defer all men of military age who have, or can get, farm jobs regardless of the type or extent of their value as food producers. Military officials urge a substitue that draft deferment be granted only to "irreplacable" farm hands, and only to such of them as are engaged in full-time production of "essential" foods and fibers.

**Wide Breach in Senate**

Hopes of a last-minute compromise still burned as the final chapter of the Senate debate opened today at 11. Senate division over the issue is sharp and reveals the deeper inner fissure over the war effort.

"In its practical effect the Bankhead bill would increase and hasten the drafting of married men with children," Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, has declared. Senator Tydings, like other opponents, denies the danger of "famine" and says the United States must learn to cut down its rations as other war-burdened countries have done, with simpler diet and stricter rationing. In effect, Senator Tydings asserts, the Bankhead bill puts the desire to have "plenty of breakfast bacon" before the desire to keep married men with children out of the army.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Chief of the Selective Service, has declared that the Bankhead Bill will not be acceptable to the men already in uniform.

**Shortage of Farm Labor**

The Bankhead bill would virtually "freeze" farm workers in present jobs at present wages, for they would be subject to draft if they took nigher pay in war industry. The Bankhead bill receives strong support from Southern Senators, like Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, and John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, as well as from Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado, where lack of farm labor is also serious.

Unless modified, Mr. Roosevelt will veto the Bankhead bill, it is believed. An analysis of the 49-32 Senate vote rejecting the O'Mahoney compromise proposal last week showed 65 of the Republican Senators voted against it and 56 per cent of the Democrats. All nine new Republican Senators elected last November voted against the O'Mahoney proposal, representing the Army-Navy viewpoint, in favor of the Bankhead measure.

**Hoover in Controversy**

Former President Herbert Hoover indirectly entered the debate when, in two speeches in Iowa yesterday, he declared that the United States must strengthen food production for a long war and asserted that America is diverting too much farm labor to the armed forces and the factories, too much steel from farm-machinery production into munitions and too much fertilizer into explosives.

The Bankhead bill is the present expression of the farm revolt in Congress, and is likely to be followed by other revolts against the strain imposed on farmers.

# Join-the-Peace Resolution Put Before Senate

*Continued from Page 1*

declaration that at the end of the war the United States would cooperate with others of the United Nations on all matters growing out of the war.

"The chief value of a resolution of this kind is to give assurance to the other United Nations that the United States won't abandon them and the purposes for which we are fighting as soon as the war is over. A statement such as I have outlined would accomplish this purpose."

**Differ on Phraseology**

Senator Connally insisted later today, however, that neither President Roosevelt nor the State Department has indicated to him that they support the resolution to set up a United Nations organization. Others who attended the White House conference stated that both Mr. Roosevelt and Sumner Welles were in full accord with the essential purposes of the resolution.

In his latest statement, Senator Connally, however, spefically commtted himself to support plans for an international agency to preserve peace, combined military and naval support to avert aggression, and co-operation on postwar problems. Apparently the only divergence between the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the authors of the present resolution is one of authorship and phraseology.

Quite possibly Senator Connally may later advance a resolution of his own phrasing but on the assumption that it embraces the two essentials of the resolution to which he has already given his indorsement, Senators Ball, Burton, Hill, Hatch and their supporters will accept and back his draft.

The other three provisions of the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution embrace activities in which the United States is already engaged and would only put them a little more formally under some kind of United Nations direction. They are co-ordination of military and economic resources to prosecute the war, administration of reconquered territory, and administration of relief to destitute peoples whose countries have been ravaged by the Axis.

**Three Salient Reasons**

Senator Ball was brief and to the point in his opening address to the Senate. Without rhetoric or breast-beating, he cited three salient reasons which had guided the sponsors in drafting the resolution and in bringing it before the country and the Congress at this time.

"First," he said, "it is our conviction, and we believe it is shared by the overwhelming majority of the American people and the Members of this Senate, that an organization of the peace-loving nations of the world with both the authority and the power to stop any future attempts at military aggression offers the best hope for maintaining the peace and stability of the world after this war. At the same time, such a collective world security system would be the least costly method in both lives and wealth, for the individual nations of the world to assure security and peace for themselves.

"The world has tried many other methods of maintaining peace—balance of power diplomacy, imperialism, peace pacts and multilateral treaties and non-aggression agreements. All have failed. The most recent and the broadest in conception was the League of Nations. It failed largely because at the critical moment it could not act decisively. It failed at least partly, because the United States, one of the three or four most powerful nations in the world, was not a full partner in that effort to achieve lasting world peace.

"That leads to the second basic factor which guided us in drafting this resolution. The United States, alone among the great powers of the world, cannot agree finally to any treaty without the advice and consent of two thirds of the United States Senate. That provision of our Constitution was impressed forcibly upon the whole world 23 years ago in this very chamber. The whole world, and our allies, know today that it is this United States Senate which will finally decide what will be the foreign policy of our country when this war ends.

**Cause of Freedom**

"In the past, this far-reaching power of the Senate under our Constitution has been used negatively. We propose that the Senate act positively, that it define in clear-cut terms the kind of foreign policy which it believes will best serve this nation and promote world stability and peace.

"The third factor which impelled us to lay this proposal before the Senate at this time is the fact that the forces pulling the United Nations together, making for agreement and co-operation, are dominant now and will be dominant as long as we are fighting the war. Such forces include our common cause of freedom, our common enemies, and the urgent necessity of effective mobilization of our combined resources to win the war.

"But once the war ends, some of these forces acting cohesively on the United Nations and making for harmony and co-operation will disappear immediately and others will lose much of their urgency. And at the same time the various forces which might tend to drive the United Nations apart—economic rivalry, nationalistic feeling, and immediate and pressing domestic problems—will become relatively more powerful. It is for this reason that we believe positive action is timely and urgent now, during the war."

**New Approach Needed**

Senator Ball asked the Senate to ponder how the peace-loving people of the world watched with growing horror during the thirties as step by step each nation was swept into this second World War and how millions of youth are today pouring out their lives because of the failure of the governments to stem the tide.

"A new approach, a stronger mechanism, is required," he declared, "to meet this need, to control this age-old plague of war. We have tried in this resolution to set forth clearly and briefly the minimum essentials on which we believe United Nations agreement should be sought before this war ends if we are to have a fair chance of maintaining the peace after it ends.

"We are confident today of winning the war. We do not have the same confidence that the United Nations will win the peace. There is uncertainty and questioning here as to the postwar policies of Russia and China and the British Commonwealth of Nations. And, if we can believe the reports in our press, there is uncertainty and questioning in the Governments of our Allies as to what United States postwar foreign policy will be.

**Too Much Uncertainty**

"A part of that uncertainty stems directly from the fact that no one knows yet what the attitude of the United States Senate, whose consent is essential under the Constitution, will be. And that is a question on which only the Senate itself can speak.

"We believe the United States would prefer, as its postwar policy, to participate in an organization of nations, dedicated to justice, democracy and fair treatment for all peoples, as the most effective and the least costly method of achieving security for ourselves. The only way to find out whether our Allies are prepared to join us in that collective effort is to ask them. But we cannot propose nor ask effectively until the Senate has indicated its position.

"It is the deepest conviction of everyone who has had anything to do with this proposal that the basic foreign policy of the United States should not and must not become an issue in partisan politics; that it should be determined, not on the basis of past debates based on past conditions, but on the basis of the world as it is today and on the basis of what policy will best serve the people of our nation in the light of present conditions.

**Must Win the Peace**

"Twenty-five years ago our fighting men helped win victory in the first World War on the battlefields of France. But we lost the peace after that war.

"History must not repeat itself; that tragedy must not happen again. We who serve the sovereign people in the United States Senate owe a solemn obligation to the Colin Kellys, the Meyer Levins, the Henry Majeskis, the Hans Christiansens and the Edmund Schroeders, to all the gallant youths who have given, and who will give, their lives in this war.

"It is our obligation to them to find the way to permanent peace, to do our share to make certain that 15 or 20 years hence the sons of these heroes of today do not fight and die in some distant skies in another and more terrible war. Let us pray God that we do not fail that obligation."

Immediate debate on the peace policy resolution was prevented by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, who had yielded the floor to Senator Ball for "exactly 15 minutes" and had notified the Senate that he would yield to no other Senator except on routine business. In returning to his own main address on farm problems, Senator Downey complimented Senator Ball on the courage and sincerity of his address.

Only 36 Senators were on the floor to hear the young Minnesotan present his resolution. Approximately one third of the visitors in the galleries were servicemen and there was a brief applause after the Senator finished his speech.

# Bicycle 'Built for Three'

Associated Press

**All the Family Rides**

When cruising Washington's parks and residential streets, this is the way Mrs. Grant Morris carries her "cargo"—fore and aft. She furnishes the power herself amidships. Buddie, the cocker spaniel, does convoy duty for the Washington family as it passes the White House.

## Wallace Itinerary In Latin America

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, March 16

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace disclosed March 15 his get-acquainted tour of seven Latin-American countries will take him away from the Capital more than a month. His itinerary starts at San Jose, Costa Rica, March 18 and ends about April 20 at Bogota, Colombia. He also will visit Panama, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, returning to the United States about April 25.

Mr. Wallace will be accompanied by Laurence Duggan, State Department adviser on political relations, and Hector Lazo of the Board of Economic Welfare, which Mr. Wallace heads.

The Vice-President visited Mexico in 1940 before his inauguration.

# McNutt Urges Vacations For War Workers

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, says he favors the granting of "industrial furloughs" to war workers at unstated intervals as one means of combatting absenteeism.

Mr. McNutt told a press conference yesterday that workers would be stimulated to greater effort and would stay on their jobs regularly if promised vacations as an incentive.

In response to questions, he said it would be "up to the employer" to decide whether workers should be paid for the vacations, but added that pay would be necessary to furnish real incentive. He also reported that the number of workers complying with requests to transfer from nonessential work to more necessary tasks had risen from 10 per cent last summer to 40 per cent of the total number requested. He said the 40 per cent figure was established in a sample survey conducted by the Employment Service in January.

Aides of the Commissioner pointed out that the survey was conducted before certain work was classed under Selective Service regulations as "nondeferable" and men of 18 through 37 years so engaged were told to get into war work or risk induction, even if they have children, after April 1.

Mr. McNutt said that 70,000 Civil Service employees have been transferred from "nonwar to war agencies" within the Government Service. This, he said, "indicates the Government is taking very seriously the problem of transferring its workers to its most important jobs."

In response to other questions about manpower, he said that there may be a "leveling off" in manpower demands of war industry near the year's end as workers perform more effectively through gaining experience, but he declared that "as long as we're in this war, we're going to have a manpower problem."

Asked if there is any possibility that manpower demands may ease so greatly in such areas as Detroit that there will be unemployment rather than a worker shortage, he answered with a flat "no."

## Preparing for Peace

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission reported yesterday the War Department had called on one of its units to furnish "a large number of highly qualified specialists in 12 different professional and natural scientific fields to be considered for commissioning" to aid military governors "in territory which will be taken by the Allies."

More than 100 already have been certified to the Army by this unit, the national roster of scientific and specialized personnel, for participation in this program, the WMC said.

Those granted commissions are to be sent to the Army School at the University of Virginia for instruction.

The WMC said the Navy also had called upon it to furnish names and papers of its registrants for commissioning in "the Navy military government program." Those commissioned by the Navy are to be sent to Columbia University for training.

The qualifications desired by the Army and Navy were not disclosed.

## Swedes Find Guns On German Plane Contrary to Pact

STOCKHOLM, March 16 (AP)—Dismounted machine guns carried in violation of a neutrality agreement were discovered aboard a German courier plane grounded recently in Swedish territory, the Swedish Foreign Office disclosed yesterday.

The plane, forced down Feb. 24, in the Vermland Province near the Norwegian border, was en route from Finland to Norway carrying 15 German soldiers on leave, and one nurse.

The Foreign Office said the passengers were disarmed but that their guns were redelivered when they left Sweden for Norway the following day, escorted by Swedish officers, who took charge of the plane.

Courier planes do not land regularly in Sweden, but under terms of an agreement they are not permitted to be armed during flights over Swedish territory.

However, the official announcement said, in this case the presence of the weapons was not known to the Foreign Office until a few days ago, accounting for the passengers not being interned.

## U. S. Army Doctors Learn Auto Repairs

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—Doctors serving in the European theater of operations of the United States Army will receive courses in motor mechanics at a special field service school opened today "somewhere in England."

The Army thinks medicos should know how to patch up ambulances and other vehicles, as well as minister to the wounded, so the doctors will be required to take a thorough course in motor repair work.

## *Vanquished German Salutes U. S. Pilot*

AT AN ADVANCE U. S. AIR BASE IN TUNISIA, March 15—Delayed. (AP)—Lieut. Elmon R. Cobb of McPherson, Kan., member of a United States Spitfire squadron, destroyed a Messerschmitt 109 today and won a salute from the vanquished foe.

Lieutenant Cobb won in a dogfight near the enemy lines and swung low to observe the results when the Messerschmitt, badly hit, made a crash landing. The German pilot stepped out of the broken plane, waved a salutation to his conqueror, and then struck out afoot for the German outposts.

## *Navy War Bond Drive Goes Over Top Again*

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Navy reported March 15 purchases of war savings bonds by Navy personnel in February totalled $15,007,106.25, marking the third successive month in which the Navy has exceeded the $15,000,000 mark in war bond subscriptions.

The February sales raised the total Navy purchases since the department's campaign began late in 1941 to $137,734,595.25.

The Boston, Mare Island, Pearl Harbor, Portsmouth, N. H., and Puget Sound Navy Yards earned the Navy honor flag by maintaining purchases for two successive months at a figure in excess of 10 per cent of the total civilian pay roll with more than 90 per cent of all civilian employees subscribing.

Two other naval establishments, the Jacksonville, Fla., naval air station and the Dahlgren, Va., naval proving ground also won the honor flag as a result of February subscriptions.

# Canada Gets Health Bills And Social Security Plan

OTTAWA, March 16 (AP)—Three draft health insurance bills involving the pooling of Canada's doctors' bills and a social security plan to assure every Canadian of a basic minimum income were submitted today by Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie at the first meeting of the special House of Commons committee on social security.

Health insurance was put forward as an immediate legislative proposition by the Minister, while the social security program as outlined in the report of Dr. Leonard C. Marsh, research adviser to the Government's Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, is to be studied by the House of Commons committee.

Proposed as joint Dominion-Provincial measures, the draft health insurance bills include:

1. A Dominion health bill, under which the Dominion government would make grants to provinces for health insurance and other health measures.

2. A draft provincial bill, containing the machinery under which each province could set up health insurance.

3. A physical fitness bill, authorizing establishment of a Federal fund from which grants would be made to provinces carrying on approved programs.

**$26 Annual Fee**

Under the measures every Canadian would receive medical and dental services, hospital care and drugs as deemed necessary at a cost of not more than $26 payable by each adult every year, and about $131,436,000 a year from public funds.

The $1,000,000,000-a-year Marsh social security plan is on the general lines of the Beveridge proposal for the United Kingdom, but it was drafted independently.

The plan also proposes an outlay of a second $1,000,000,000, durthe first year after the war, on works projects designed to fill the gap between demobilization and restoration of the national economy to the peacetime basis.

All this, the report says, can be done on half the present war-expanded Federal budget.

Here are the main suggestions:

1. Establish children's allowances—payable in respect to every child regardless of family income—of $8 to $9 a month, or on a graduated scale depending on age; this program to be coupled with abolition of present income-tax exemptions for dependent children.

2. Increase the present benefits under unemployment insurance for workers with dependents to a figure 50 per cent above the benefits to single persons. (Benefits now range from $4.08 and $12.24 a week for single persons and $4.80 and $14.40 a week for married persons.)

3. Provide unemployment assistance to uninsured persons at rates about 10 per cent under the benefits paid under unemployment insurance.

4. Institute free medical care for all citizens.

5. Provide sickness benefits on a basis comparable to that of unployment insurance.

6. Provide maternity benefits, for employed women only on the same basis.

7. Make no immediate change in workmen's compensation for industrial accidents.

8. Lower the age for the existing noncontributory old-age pensions to 65 for men and 60 for women; and raise the maximum pensions from $20 to $30 a month with a premium for those who postpone acceptance until a more advanced age.

9. Institute a new contributory old-age pension, for all persons under a certain age, of $30 a month for a man and $15 more for his wife.

10. Provide permanent disability pensions at the same $30 and $15 rates, payable at earlier ages on proof of unemployability.

11. Provide survivors' pensions for widows on the same scale as old-age pensions.

12. Pay funeral benefits at $100 for adults, $65 for juveniles and $25 for children.

The basic minimum income aimed at in the report appears to be on the order of $30 a month for an individual, $45 a month for a married couple, and $14.50 a month for each child. Dr. Marsh used a budget prepared by the Toronto Welfare Council for these figures.

## *835-Mile Pipeline Underway in April*

CINCINNATI, March 16 (AP)—Burt E. Hull, General Manager of War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., reported March 15 construction would start the first week in April on the new 835-mile pipeline from Beaumont, Texas, to Seymour, Ind.

Mr. Hull predicted the 20-inch line, with a daily capacity of 235,000 barrels, would be completed in five months.

The line will supplement the 24-inch line opened last month from Texas to Norris City, Ill., which has a daily capacity of 300,000 barrels. The terminal of the second line is 150 miles east of Norris City.

Mr. Hull said a 16-inch line would be built from Houston, Texas, to Beaumont, 62 miles away, to join the 20-inch pipe.

# Moslem Leader Sees No Sign Of Early Settlement in India

By C. K. Cumming

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW DELHI, India, March 16—The Moslem view of the situation in India is at the moment deeply pessimistic as regards the prospect of any settlement, according to Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League.

In an interview at his home in New Delhi, Mr. Jinnah said he could see no signs of things moving toward a settlement.

"I can see no evidence of any change of mind on the part of the Congress Party or the Government," he said. "The hold of the Congress Party is mainly responsible for the deadlock. The Congress Party has not budged an inch from the impossible position taken that they want to rule over the whole of India.

"If their demands were conceded by the British Government it would mean complete sacrifice of Moslem India. They have never put forward any scheme at any time except the slogan of complete independence.

**Uncertain on Demands**

"Does anyone know what the Congress Party wants?" he asked. His reference was to certain statements in Mohandas K. Gandhi's recent correspondence with the Viceroy to the effect that "the Congress Party by its resolution last August asked nothing for itself" and that "all its demands were for the whole people." It was also said that the Congress Party was willing and prepared for the Government to invite Maulana Azad, Congress President, and Mr. Jinnah to form a national government subject to such agreed adjustments as may be necessary for the duration of the war." Such a government would be responsible to a duly elected assembly.

Mr. Jinnah repudiated this idea as entirely illusory, declaring it was not a proposal to form a provisional government for the duration of the war.

"If you are going to proceed on this principle," Mr. Jinnah said emphatically, "you will have to scrap the present Constitution altogether and undertake the framing of a new Constitution for the whole of India. This would set up a government responsible to a duly elected legislature.

"If such far-reaching and highly controversial changes were in prospect and were to be undertaken immediately why postpone the Moslem proposal for a self-governing all-Moslem province to be known as Pakistan?

**Rajagopalachariar's Status**

Asked his views on C. Rajagopalachariar, Indian moderate and former member of the Working Committee of the Congress Party, Mr. Jinnah said:

"He is a man who did occupy a very big position in the Congress organization, but because of the change in his opinion he has been virtually expelled from the Congress and has no following among Hindus.

"Many people may not understand," Mr. Jinnah continued, "why the Moslem League and Moslem India have decided to keep aloof from the pistol which Mr. Gandhi has been flourishing at the British Government, but those who do understand realize the pistol is not directed against the British alone.

"The surrender to his demands would mean complete sacrifice of the Moslem interests. Therefore, the rebellion which Mr. Gandhi has launched is not primarily intended to secure from the British freedom and independence of the two major nations and other interests and minorities concerned, but to establish Hindu Raj and complete domination over Moslem India in particular."

"Has Mr. Gandhi's fast in any way altered the fundamentals of the situation?" Mr. Jinnah was asked.

**Fasting Not Solution**

"Fasting and stopping fasting," he replied, "cannot solve great political issues. That is not the method by which any political settlement can be arrived at. At the same time we are not in position to support the British as they have not given us so far a fair and square deal.

"Hence, in this struggle going on between Hindu India and the British we have adopted a policy at present which might be characterized as that of neutrality. But if the British do anything under the exigency of war or for some other considerations to let Moslem India down, I have no doubt in my mind that hundreds of millions of Moslems will revolt throughout the country.

"Our policy stands," Mr. Jinnah went on. "The onlyl solution of india's problem is Pakistan, which means that we want our national homes and our national states in the northwest and northeast zones, where the Moslems are in overwhelming majority. Any Constitution based on a single central government would mean a Hindu Raj, to which Moslems will never agree or submit."

# Emergency Draft in Rumania

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP) — Indicating the demands being placed upon Rumanian manpower by the war in Russia, the Bucharest Government has ordered "emergency conscription" of youths who normally would not have been called up for service until 1944, 1945 and 1946, a Moscow radiocast reported by the Office of War Information said today.

"All youths found fit for military service will be called up irrespective of age," the Soviet news agency Tass was quoted as saying. "The Germans urge Rumanian authorities to effect a conscription in order to insure the formation of seven or eight army divisions."

The Tass radiocast also quoted Swiss advices as saying that a state of emergency had been proclaimed in the Rumanian Capital as the result of riots protesting the mobilization order.

Several men were reported killed in one clash.

"Police units and German troops concentrated in Bucharest have built barricades in many streets and have surrounded Government buildings with barbed wire fences and sand bags. All important places are guarded by German patrols," Tass said.

"A German tank unit and an SS. [Elite] regiment have arrived in Bucharest in order to prevent possible grave disturbances."

The Moscow radiocast also reported that plans to evacuate a considerable portion of Bucharest's population because of nervousness over the threat of air raids already had been completed.


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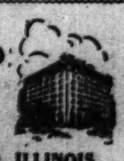

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# The Home Forum



## True Capacity

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE ADVENT OF WAR, with all its extreme demands on the individual long accustomed to the far less rigorous routine of peace time, reminds the spiritually alert that they may turn away from any limited sense of man's capacity to God, infinite Spirit, for the means whereby they may do their part in helping the peoples of the world to find peace and justice.

A man may find himself circumscribed, limited, arrested, or confused in his efforts to do good when he confines his concept of capacity to a false sense of his own abilities. When he turns away from the belief of himself as a mortal, material entity, to the true sense of man, and to the fact that the one Mind, God, ceaselessly bestows upon His children all real ability, capacity, substance, action, he will find himself expressing these qualities, and able to utilize them joyously and untiringly for the good of his neighbor as well as himself.

In human experience, individuals sometimes go along for many years thinking of themselves as having certain limitations, shortcomings, and incapacities which result in lack or depreciation of some kind, and prevent them from attaining the success, progress, or helpfulness they may desire. As a consequence of such false conviction, they may lose or pass by many opportunities not only for their own progress, but for essential service and inspiring example to their neighbors and to the community in which they live and go about their daily affairs.

Then, forced by circumstances or dangers which seem to threaten their way of life, they rise to the emergency, and are able to perform feats of heroism, endure trial and long hours of hard labor of which they had never dreamed themselves capable. The explanation lies in the fact that, if only temporarily, they have turned away from selfish considerations and limiting false concepts to self-forgetful interest in the common good, they have discovered that their real capacities have never really been restricted by what they believed these capacities to be.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 89): **"Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry, and the power of expressing them. Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent. We are all capable of more than we do. The influence or action of Soul confers a freedom, which explains the phenomena of improvisation and the fervor of untutored lips."**

In the present war, as illustrated in many news stories which have come out of England, individuals have found that they could perform creditably many tasks for which they had never dreamed they were equipped. They have known what to do in unexpected circumstances when they would not even have dared to plan their course of action had there been any advance notice of these circumstances. They have found themselves expressing courage, bravery, and fortitude which they never suspected themselves of possessing. Should not these experiences awaken men to the underlying and all-pervading Principle of being, and quicken their search for an understanding of man's perfect likeness to this Principle, God?

* * *

Christian Science shows us how to throw off the limiting, confining dream of material existence and bring into daily experience the increasing fruition of our real capacities. It shows man to be the perfect reflection of divine Love, of God, in whom he lives and moves and has his being as the full and perfect reflection of Mind, expressing all that God is, all that God has, all that God knows.

Christian Science shows us that Truth is available today to lift men up to their highest spiritual potentialities, wherever they may be and regardless of the human extremities in which they may seem to find themselves. It endows them with power to **"put off . . . the old man"** and **"put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness"** (Ephesians 4:22, 24). By this mental process, they are able to reject all that is imperfect, limiting, and mortal, and constantly to affirm the fact of man's spiritual perfection and completeness, thus bringing the blessings attendant upon this affirmation into their daily experience.

* * *

Reminding us again of the availability of these blessings, Mrs. Eddy says on page 128 of Science and Health: **"The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity."** She adds: **"A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]


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## *Flight of the Blue Geese*

Deep in the southern marshes,
What is the change they know?
No freshening breeze has rippled yet
The water's slumbrous flow.
And yet across the bayous
The homing sign has stirred.
The Arctic wilderness calls back
Each blue, snow-breasted bird.

Here comes no bloom of crocus,
No willow's burgeoning;
But one unfailing sign returns—
The waxing moon of spring.
Each night a broader silver
Whitens the still lagoon;
The wild hearts flutter restlessly
And bigger grows the moon,

Until, with wide wings whistling
Across the startled night,
The crying flocks arise as one,
And stretch their necks in flight.
Straight to their lonely northland,
Certain as faith they come.
Under the full white moon of March
The great blue geese go home.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE McINTIRE PARLOR, FROM "OAK HILL" IN SOUTH DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS

THIS PARLOR is one of three rooms from "Oak Hill," now installed in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. "Oak Hill" was designed by the famous Salem architect and craftsman, Samuel McIntire, and built on the country estate of Captain and Mrs. Nathaniel West in South Danvers during 1800 and 1801. Mrs. West was Elizabeth Derby. McIntire had already designed and built the home of Mrs. West's father, Elias Hasket Derby, the wealthy merchant and shipowner of Salem. In those prosperous days, many large and beautiful residences were built in this seaport town. The Derby mansion was one of the finest in Salem. It was natural that McIntire should have been employed by Elias Derby's eldest daughter, for her home in the country.

Of Samuel McIntire, one of his contemporaries who kept a diary wrote on Oct. 2nd, 1802, the following appraisal of his work: "As a carver we place Mr. Macintire with Skillings of Boston. In some works he has succeeded well. He cuts smoother than Skillings but he has not his genius. In architecture he excells any person in our country, & in his executions as a Carpenter or a Cabinet maker." These comments bespeak the versatility of McIntire's workmanship, which was akin to that of many New England men before our modern age of specialization. He not only made the plans and designs, but also carried them into execution. He was what we should call today an architect, contractor, and carpenter; a furniture-designer, cabinet-maker, and wood-carver.

From this view of the fireplace wall of the parlor, flanked by two high windows, an appreciation may be gained of the restrained ornament and delicate carving which characterizes McIntire's architecture. The panel above the mantelpiece, surrounded by a border of the same elements used in the frieze, frames a contemporary oil-painting of a country scene. This was painted for the room by an Italian painter, named Corné, who was in Salem at the time the house was built.

The window cornices, the fireplace fittings, and much of the furniture in the room are from the original furnishings. The pair of chairs before the windows, with their beautifully carved, shield-backs are an American adaptation of Hepplewhite's style and of great rarity. They may have been made in Salem and quite possibly by McIntire himself.

A. R. H.

## *High Forest*

Hills to sky are linked by pines,
dividing clouds in their designs,
and we in turn among them make
division by the road we take.

KEITH THOMAS

## Les vraies Aptitudes

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA GUERRE EXIGE un effort intense qui contraste avec l'ordre habituel de notre vie, relativement calme en temps de paix; mais ceux dont la conscience est spirituellement alerte savent qu'ils peuvent abandonner le sens des limitations humaines pour se tourner vers Dieu, l'Esprit infini, afin d'être soutenus et guidés dans leur tâche; il s'agit en effet d'aider les peuples à trouver la paix, la justice.

Si son concept des aptitudes est faux, s'il croit qu'elles lui sont personnelles, celui qui cherche à faire le bien se heurte à des obstacles, à des limites, et risque de s'égarer. Mais quand il abandonne la croyance d'une entité mortelle, matérielle, pour s'attacher au vrai sens de l'homme, au fait que l'unique Entendement, Dieu, donne toujours à Ses enfants les aptitudes, l'intelligence, l'activité, la substance réelles, il constate qu'il exprime ces qualités et peut avec joie, sans lassitude, les mettre en pratique dans l'intérêt de son prochain et de lui-même.

Sur le plan humain, bien des gens persistent, au cours des années, à croire que certains défauts, des faiblesses, des limitations, font partie de leur nature; ils pensent que ces choses leur nuisent, les empêchent de réussir, de progresser, d'être utiles comme ils le voudraient. Cette fausse conviction leur fait perdre ou négliger mainte occasion favorable à leurs progrès; ils ne voient pas non plus tous les services qu'ils pourraient rendre à leur prochain, les bienfaits qu'un noble exemple représenterait non seulement pour ceux avec lesquels ils sont journellement en contact, mais pour la collectivité.

Néanmoins dans des circonstances périlleuses, quand tout ce qui leur est cher semble être en danger, ces mêmes personnes font face à la situation; elles se montrent héroïques, elles soutiennent courageusement l'épreuve, elles accomplissent jour après jour des travaux pénibles dont elles ne se seraient jamais crues capables. Ceci s'explique par le fait qu'au moins temporairement, elles se sont détournées de l'égoïsme et des faux concepts restrictifs pour penser à l'intérêt général; elles s'aperçoivent alors que leur croyance erronée n'a jamais vraiment altéré leurs aptitudes réelles.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit (p. 89): "L'Entendement ne dépend pas nécessairement des procédés d'éducation. Il possède en soi toute beauté, toute poésie, et le pouvoir de les exprimer. Nous entendons l'Esprit, Dieu, lorsque les sens se taisent. Nous sommes tous capables de faire plus que nous ne faisons. L'influence ou l'action de l'Ame donne une liberté qui explique les phénomènes de l'improvisation et la ferveur des lèvres non-instruites."

Par de nombreux récits qui nous parviennent d'Angleterre, nous savons qu'au cours de la guerre actuelle, une foule de gens ont constaté qu'ils pouvaient mener à bien des tâches pour lesquelles ils ne semblaient nullement préparés. Dans des situations tout à fait imprévues, ils ont vu ce qu'il fallait faire, tandis que s'ils avaient su d'advance ce qui allait arriver, ils n'auraient pas même osé dresser un plan d'action. Aux heures de péril, ils ont manifesté un courage, une vaillance, une force morale dont ils n'avaient point conscience auparavant. Ces constatations ne devraient-elles pas réveiller les humains, leur faire entrevoir l'universel Principe de l'être qui soutient toutes choses, et stimuler leurs efforts pour comprendre la vraie nature de l'homme, ressemblance parfaite de Dieu, du divin Principe?

La Science Chrétienne nous apprend à percer le songe de l'existence matérielle, rêvé qui nous limite et nous emprisonne; elle nous apprend à mettre en œuvre nos vraies aptitudes dans la vie journalière, ce qui est une source d'abondantes bénédictions. Elle montre que l'homme est la réflexion parfaite de l'Amour divin, du Dieu en qui tous ont la vie, le mouvement et l'être; réflexion complète de l'Entendement, l'homme exprime tout ce qu'est Dieu, tout ce que le Père possède, tout ce qu'Il connaît.

La Science Chrétienne fait voir que la Vérité est accessible aujourd'hui même, qu'elle peut élever les hommes jusqu'aux plus hautes réalisations spirituelles; cela est vrai où qu'on se trouve, et même dans les situations les plus critiques. Grâce à cette Science, on peut dépouiller le "vieil homme" et revêtir le "nouvel homme, créé à l'image de Dieu dans la justice et la sainteté que produit la vérité" (Éphésiens 4:22, 24). Ce processus mental permet de rejeter tout ce qui est imparfait, restrictif, mortel, et d'affirmer sans cesse la perfection de l'homme, son intégralité spirituelle; ainsi l'on recueille dans la vie journalière les bénédictions qu'apporte la vérité.

A diverses reprises, Mrs. Eddy nous rappelle que ces bienfaits sont à notre portée; elle dit notamment, à la page 128 de *Science et Santé*: "Le terme Science, bien compris, n'a trait qu'aux lois de Dieu et à Son gouvernement de l'univers, y compris l'homme. Il s'ensuit que les hommes d'affaires et les savants ont trouvé que la Science Chrétienne rehausse leur endurance et leur puissance mentale, qu'elle augmente leur discernement du caractère, qu'elle leur donne de la perspicacité et de la compréhensivité ainsi que la faculté de surpasser leurs aptitudes ordinaires." Puis elle ajoute: "Une connaissance de la Science de l'être développe les facultés et les possibilités latentes de l'homme. Elle donne plus d'étendue à l'atmosphère de la pensée, accordant aux mortels l'entrée dans des domaines plus larges et plus élevés. Elle élève le penseur à son élément natif de pénétration et de perspicacité."

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## Serial Story, 1943 Model

THE INTERLUDE in Washington had left me badly behind in my reading. There were at least three serials that I had to catch up with and, beside, there was Rick's story in *Life*. And at the Union Station, with a Marine at one elbow and a WAAC at the other, I made a selection of magazines from the newsstands and went down to the Florida train. Bags disposed of, I settled comfortably to the Saturday Evening Post.

There was a pleasant drawl from the aisle, a wind-burned face above a leather jacket. I said; "Why, no. Come in." As we drew out, my new seatmate said that this was his first train trip in two years. Not, he said, that he hadn't been about a trifle—truck driving. Matter of fact, he'd just missed Joe at Richmond, would pick him up at Petersburg, if we stopped there, at Rocky Mount if we didn't. We talked of roads. I mentioned New England and he chuckled: "Right smart of a storm you had there, few weeks back. I came over the Berkshires through it, in a convoy of Navy trucks to Boston. How you folks make out to live there, anyhow?" We slipped about Petersburg without a stop, and passed Weldon and the twisting Roanoke while I defended New England. At Rocky Mount, Leatherjacket untangled his lank frame, grinned; "Take care yo'self," sauntered out.

* * *

Magazine tucked under arm, I went forward to the diner, sat at table with a gray-haired man who had clever hands, a ruddy-cheeked man connected with munitions, a New York lawyer. We commented on the news, on the bare fields, the small cabins forlorn among them. And we speculated on a more primitive America until Fayetteville and the waiter's plaintive: "Please, suhs," sent me, magazine still unread, back to my seat.

* * *

There were newcomers in my section, a pink-cheeked ensign, a sergeant of infantry with an assured merry eye, a young civilian with an oddly whimsical mouth. Some day I must go back and see what the Carolinas are like; now they are but a dim background. The sergeant and I debated the old Army and the new, and I came off second best; we listened while the ensign defended the Navy against the young man with the queer mouth. That, he said, he got on the Archangel run. And he'd been to Sydney, to Bremen in the old days, once to Hong Kong in late '41. "Now the Navy," he drawled, and dismembered it in small pieces. And the ensign spluttered, and the sergeant poked me in delight, and we drifted south to a changing audience of civilians and sailors and privates in the aisle. "Lookit, guy; tell him about the *Wasp*. No; lemme; I was on her." And the ensign sat back and swabbed his neck while a machinist's mate with a Brooklyn accent told off the merchant marine. It was swift, and good humored, and North Charleston came too quickly. The sergeant said: "Well, I think the little lad had it on him," and went forward as, on the platform, Merchant Marine and Navy argued still.

* * *

I remembered my magazine, reached for it. A soft Latin voice said: "There is why I like your people. Now in Cuba, each would be insulted. But here—you laugh."

He had been a part of the background, a keen Spanish face listening. His hands fluttered and his eyebrows lifted; I moved over and he slid in.

"My country worries me," he confessed.

We talked soberly, thoughtfully of Cuba, and of the principles of government, of democracy and its hard school. It darkened, and from somewhere forward in the car a sailor's harmonica created a thin thread of melody. My Cuban neighbor wondered whether the Latin thought was adapted to self-government: my thought turned back to my own town of Jaalam and the small things I knew well. It was not, he said, that Cubans had no love of country. But to work on thankless tasks, to do the small, unpleasant things—no.

And I said: "Patience. You think of us as young, but we're really an old country. In my town, our records run back two centuries and a half. We were English colonies; we became American states; but our basic forms we've kept unchanged. It's not that we're better. We have a longer tradition. Come back in two hundred years; tell me then whether you despair."

* * *

His eyebrows quirked, and on that strain of this world's youthful impatience we walked the Jacksonville platform under the summer-like moon. Others passed; a girl gasped, turned swiftly, seized my arm.

"You, of all people!" said Thorn Harvey's daughter Rachel, from the Racketbow. She bubbled a flood of questions, of information; I gathered that she was Miami bound to visit her brother, in Diesel school. "Isn't it marvelous? I've met the most interesting people! A girl named Talitha—isn't that lovely—her husband's with the *Enterprise*—and a girl who's lived in Burma—and a girl who sells bonds, actually—and—"

* * *

She turned her dark eyes to my neighbor. He bowed from the waist. "Only a poor Cuban. I play golf, I do useless things in a bank, I worry about my country." He smiled, and his hands fluttered swiftly in the moonlight. "I have a thought—and also I have a compartment. Would you bring your marvelous friends there—and we will again find the young ferry pilot? It is late; we should not sleep. So we shall sit and drink orange juice and discuss everything and settle nothing for the rest of the way. Good? Run, now!"

"Oh, lovely!" called Rachel; and, as we ran, and the porters called, she said: "Don't you love it? And what have you been doing all the way?"

"Nothing," I puffed. The good American faces, the talk, passed in swift panorama. "Just reading a serial story."

DANIEL CHASE

## *This Is the Quiet Time*

This is the quiet time. The rapid wind
That lately sounded willow boughs is still.
Above the gold-brown hills the sun slides round
And silent down the sky, then disappears.

In this slow air the children voices sound
Like music played upon a muted string;
Dog barks are lonely sounds. The darkened doors
Open to yellow squares and close again.

Blue quietness: beginning night—
The weighted wings of moths; the first white star.

GERTRUDE MAY LUTZ

## That Most Personal Of Towns

IN PARIS the street crowds have ever been more interesting than the crowds in other cities. In the nineties and in the early part of this century, the people of all the Quarters of the town contrasted sharply in looks, dress, and behavior.

You seldom encountered a typical Latin Quarter student with flowing tie and long hair on the Champs-Élysées, and the dandies of the Bois were rarely to be seen in the vicinity of the Boul' Mich' and the Luxembourg. The stoop-shouldered scholars, trotting about with books under their arms near the Institut and the Sorbonne, the *rastaquouères* and the boulevardiers strutting along the avenues, the hatless grisettes tripping through the narrow streets on high heels, the laughing midinettes scurrying out arm in arm from their workshops; the trim little seamstresses, huge black calico-wrapped bundles containing the dresses of customers slung on their arms, were to be met only in their own districts. To all intents and purposes, Paris was still a cluster of villages. It was by no means unusual to find elderly people who had never crossed the bridges from one bank of the Seine to the other.

And to know the Parisians, the stranger had to pass through these little townships, explore their quaint streets. . . . Such excursions excited curiosity not only as to the present but also as to the past. First you turned to history but the barren sequence of dates and events was not enough to satisfy you. Next you tried biography. Here the figures of Paris stood out in low relief from the background of the town. Fascinated by some of them, you went farther, for by this time you wished to see certain personages "in the round." Memoirs, correspondence, diaries, and the prose portraits of each other, frequently drawn and exchanged in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by people of importance, gave you a more complete image. . . .

Paris is the most personal of towns, her history is thronged with people, great, famous, humble, obscure, who, moving against the magnificent background of their own creation, by their industry, their genius, their devotion, their love, have made Paris and themselves immortal.—ELISABETH FINLEY THOMAS, in "The Paris We Remember." (New York: Appleton-Century.)


## "What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

## Science and Health

**with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,**

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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## *Intimate Message: Washington*

***Planners and Lawmakers Need Liaison*** ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

It helps to clarify the problem of postwar planning in Washington merely to state it. Just how big the issue is will come out in the statement.

First of all, there is the problem of demobilizing men. There may be 12,000,000 men in the armed services. There may be 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 workers in war industry. Are they going to have jobs, when the war ends, or are they going to stand at street corners, selling apples? This is largely a question of advance planning.

Second, there is the problem of demobilizing plants. How many persons realize the amount which the Government now has invested in war industries? It is around $15,000,000,000. If you belong to an earlier generation you will remember the commotion caused after World War I over the simple little problem of what to do with Muscle Shoals when hostilities ceased. The Government's investment in that was only a matter of millions. In this war, its investment, as I have said, is around $15,000,000,000, or dozens of Muscle Shoals.

Third, there is the problem of communities. In one community, for example, a colossal new steel industry is being set up, capable of serving much of the West Coast. The industrial life of whole villages, towns, even states is affected by these war plant industries. What will happen to these communities when "D" Day comes and brings demobilization? If the plants are going to be scrapped, the towns want to know about it, in advance.

Fourth, there is the question of public works. If demobilized men are going to get jobs on Federal works for an interim period, to tide over economic readjustment it will be too late to wait till "D" Day arrives. It takes six months or a year to plan those big jobs. Merely making last-minute appropriations for them is not enough.

**Wise Planning Required**

Those are four big postwar planning jobs on the domestic front. There is a temptation to reiterate how important they are. Wise advance planning here may save the nation a decade of violent upheaval. Let me cite one isolated point in the matter.

Recently queries have come to a number of Washington correspondents to look into stories of alleged big war profits. Is a new crop of war millionaires, it is asked, sprouting up now, as in World War I? Investigation has not disclosed such a development. Taxes are a lot higher than they were in World War I. Most people think that is a good thing.

But where uncertainty lies is in demobilization. Who gets these big Government plants after the war? There is $15,000,000,000 worth of taxpayers' investment waiting to be distributed. If there are profiteers in this war they will be "postwar profiteers," it appears.

Anybody can see how big these problems are. The agency that has been specifically charged with postwar planning is the National Resources Planning Board. In addition to considering the four problems above, it has had a fifth job that isn't very well understood. It has been collecting and integrating economic information for the benefit of the Executive, and specifically President Roosevelt. This is a form of trend-reporting. Mr. Roosevelt has tried to get information, six months in advance, of which way economic winds were going to blow.

Congress has never looked sympathetically on the NRPB. Particularly now is its belligerence aroused. The President's uncle, Frederic A. Delano, is the head of the agency. If this isn't "nepotism," then it must be something else with a Latin name, it is felt, possibly avuncular-ism. The Board has brought out far-reaching social recommendations on glossy paper that Congress has disregarded. Mostly the reports have supported New Deal proposals. This has made Congress suspicious. There has been little, if any, liaison between planners and lawmakers.

**Too Big to Be Dropped**

On its side, the Board makes out a case, too. It has frequently tried to make contact with legislative committees, but so far hasn't had success. It denies the charge that it is manned by "theorists." Beardsley Ruml of "Ruml Plan" fame, and Henry S. Dennison are major advisers. They are nationally known in banking and business. A reading of the Board's latest report on "postwar plan and program" gives this writer, at least, the impression of a reasonable, middle-of-the-road approach. But that is not the issue raised here.

The point is that these big postwar problems are too big to drop. Somebody has to tackle them. The Senate has just set up its own special committee under Senator Walter F. George, for postwar planning. It will have a modest research personnel under present plans. It may be a fine step.

But if Congress is going to cut off NRPB's funds, which now seems not unlikely, then the fact remains, the responsibility for carrying on the work falls on Congress. It is too big to be dropped. And that raises the final question. Does Congress understand how big these problems are? In scope they are immensely technical. It is not generally satisfactory for Congress itself to do the spadework on such tasks. To do them adequately, an expert staff is vital. Is Congress going to abolish the NRPB, and then set up its own NRPB, by another name, to do the job? No one would object very much if it did. The important thing, after all, is to see that the thing is done adequately.

## *The Philippines Speak: Manila*

***The Tunes of Two Birds*** ..... ***By Walter Robb***

The singing member of our family in Manila was Chico II. He was of no close relationship to Chico I, although both were canaries. Chico I had been of a golden color, of a variety bred in Bavaria and taught to trill and warble by the flute. He had been a gift to us from a Spaniard. Anticipate the most quixotic gestures from Spaniards. Cervantes knew his people well, as the poet should. It was a natural interest in the avocation of our barber that brought Chico I to us, after he had been taught to sing ravishingly and had been domiciled in a large new cage. We had learned that our barber was a canary fancier, that the birds that brightened his shop with song were there for sale to customers who were rich planters who took the birds home to the provinces as gifts to their daughters.

After that, all we had done was to go and see the barber's canaries. Once among them, observing his gentle skill with them, we could not conceal our admiration for him as an aviarist, nor withhold approval of his certificate as a member in good standing of the International Canary Association. So our reward was Chico I; and not to be refused, either, on pain of deep offense. Yet our barber friend was poor, and had a poor trade in a city where it would by no means improve, and Chico I was worth eighteen dollars—duros to him.

**An Aside About the War**

That is your Spaniard, and naught to be done about it. Which introduces a remark about the war that will not be put aside. Military wisdom is having its troubles determining whether it be feasible to establish a second front in Europe or not by way of Iberia. Mere wisdom is likely to approve or disapprove the suggestion on a basis of means at hand for it, ships especially. But it does not hinge at all on means visibly at hand. It hinges on things unseen, and in particular, the capricious inclination of Iberians. For a second front, explore not your means of supply, but the Spanish temper —which is by no means pro-German, but neither is it pro-American. But this aside takes us far from Chico I, or does it? He was a boon in our lonely home for a year or two, the children grown and gone.

We eventually went to the Cantonese bird dealers on Plaza de la Santa Cruz and bought Chico II, a cheap unpedigreed commoner whose best harmonies were never much to brag about. However, "she" taught him to sing by whistling melodies to him. Having spent a tomboy girlhood in the woods of northern Missouri, her whistling was expert.

**Chico II Gave Praise**

Chico II lacked nothing in heart. When he had learned as much of concert-giving as pleased him, he gave us lusty concerts, always the same tunes, every sunrise and every sunset. Should not everyone sing, finding himself heir to another fine day, mayhap biased with clean rain, mayhap dyed in sunlight—at any rate a garment of life prolonged? Chico II thought so, and also that thanks were due of evenings. His sunrise concerts were joyful and sincere. The twilight concerts were just as fervid, but different. They began loud and gay, and trailed off softly and ever more faintly as light waned and darkness thickened, until they were audible no more and Chico II was wishing for his mosquito net, that he might sleep. It was Chico II that we left Monie and James when we came homeside, just eight weeks before Japan struck Manila. But eight weeks later James, of course, went soldiering, first to be at Bataan, now to be among the war prisoners with Wainwright at Capas. Monie soon reached civilian internment at Manila, it is to be assumed, and neither these circumstances nor Chico II's are things we care much to think about.

## *To Change the Subject:*

***Our Soldier Sees the Sun Go Down*** ..... ***By Roscoe Fleming***

For weeks we had been saving up our A-card gasoline ration, doing errands on foot, using the tram, etc. For "our" soldier was getting his first furlough from camp in the Middle West and had written that the one thing he wanted most to do was to "see the sun go all the way down once, over the mountains."

No transcontinental tour of the old days was ever anticipated more eagerly than our planned circuit of the nearer mountains, once a casual Sunday afternoon drive from Denver. The first few days of his visit were successions of splendid sun in a dazzling aqua-marine sky, but on the morning we had chosen for the mountain trip a sullen gray veil of cloud crept from the west over the high peaks and when we started it had, to our disappointment, covered most of the sky.

But as we swung out of the city toward the great lyre-shaped Red Rocks theater, carved out of the aboriginal sandstone by the Civilian Conservation Corps boys in the good old days of two years ago, the gray curtain of cloud began to creep aside like the curtain of a theater.

We sat in the shadow like spectators in the darkened pit, while all around the western horizon the splendid shining mountains stood sunlit against the sky.

**Peaks in Review**

There was Evans, with its cirque gnawed like a huge bite by the teeth of glaciers, millions of years ago; James directly ahead of us which stood up high and barred the westward path until men drove a tunnel through its foot to lay the railroad through; and, far north, the giant crag of Long's, with its indistinct white cross of snow on the southern flank which for a few days in the spring is as perfect as the far more famous cross on the Mount of the Holy Cross.

Our soldier just sat and looked over this well-remembered and well-beloved scene, and didn't say a word. Our route lay up Highway 40, which eventually creeps and turns up the sides of Berthoud Pass and so on over the Divide.

We didn't go that far, however, but only to Idaho Springs, the town that is three miles long and three blocks wide, one of the great old gold camps, but by no means a ghost town.

And here is a queer thing: a mile or so away is a big mine that once produced gold, and is now working full time with highest priorities, though gold mines are shut. But what the mine is now feverishly producing is iron pyrites, "fool's gold," the moistened glint of which deceived many a gold-seeker in the old days. As a source of sulphuric acid it is now more precious than gold, and the thousands of tons once shoved scornfully to one side are now being shipped for war.

Back between the towering canyon walls, to a point where a new highway, built on the easy water-level grade through three tunnels, takes us up to the old mining town of Black Hawk, 2,000 feet above Idaho.

Along the way North Clear Creek has been turned into a rubble-strewn ditch heaped high with sandhills left by the big dredge now stored motionless at the outskirts of town. This dredge washed gold out of the many-washed sands, bringing up, too, old gold watch cases, lead combs, rhinestone buckles and other mementos of 80 years of human occupancy, where there was once a great continuous town following the gold ledges along the tops of the ridges.

**Refreshing Vistas**

Then up and along Colorado Highway 119, the Peak to Peak, which once conducted thousands of tourists between the three great peaks of the Front Range, Long's, Evans, and Pike's.

The splendid road was snow-free, deserted. Snow lay on the firs and pines, and new vistas of the giant peaks and opened around every curve. Here is beauty preserved as in amber, for the day when Americans can relax from the iron stresses of war, and enjoy it again.

Then we went through Rollinsville, where the straight tracks of the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad, that have climbed a twisting straight-up mile from Denver, now point audaciously at the very heart of the Divide through which the tunnel strikes; on through Nederland, with its giant gashes on the hilltops where men have plowed with bulldozers to turn up the precious war metal, tungsten; past Nederland Dam where the ice, snow-covered, heaves as in waves; and so on down the tree-studded reaches of Boulder Canyon, out, through the University of Colorado town, where is heard the rapid chatter of star students from the whole United States, learning the enemy's language as a weapon against him, the click of sounders where the Navy is instructing hundreds of radio students, has quite obscured the softer sounds of a civilian college.

Then we made for home on the long glide through the tawny plains, over hilltops whence there are vistas of Denver lying sprawled and tiny over the plain, a great city seen through the small end of a telescope. Our soldier heaved a sigh. "Folks, it was sure swell," he said.

## Text of Hoover's Address to Midwest Governors

**Former President says food is key to both victory and peace and warns that U. S. under present setup is heading for the same crisis on its home front which defeated Germany in World War I.**

**Placing agriculture on like basis with munitions is urged as solution for food problem.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 16 —Following is the text of an address by former President Herbert Hoover at the Midwest Governors' Conference here last night:

"I consider it an honor to participate in this most important conference of Midwest Governors. You represent the great major food supply of the nation. And you have much to contribute to its solution. And that is our sole purpose here. This conference of Governors will make recommendations. I cannot anticipate their views.

"We have a most difficult war to win. We must win. And to assure winning beyond any doubt we must organize our economic resources for a long war. Any other course would be national folly.

"The strategy in total war is not solely a military question. The home front is as important as the military front.

"The home front of the greatest physical staying power, of the greatest resources, of the greatest will to endure and work, will give the greatest strength to the military front. A weakened home front will weaken the military front. Wars can be won or lost on the home front in this war as in any war.

"Our country is going strong on the military front. The magnificent ability, courage and devotion of our Army and Navy lift the spirit of every American. We have weaknesses on the home front. We at home must show the ability, courage and devotion to correct these weaknesses.

### The Food Front

"One of these weaknesses is in the food sector. And, indeed, of the different sectors of the home front, food is the greatest. It stands next to the military effort in importance. Food serves on both the home and the foreign fronts.

"We have not only the job of feeding ourselves, but also our allies. And if we would have peace after the war instead of the anarchy of starving Europe, we must be prepared to meet that also. Therefore our food production must be strengthened for a huge and a long-sustained effort.

"Moreover, while our civil population can be deeply deprived of most other consumers' goods, there is a sharp limit to what it can endure in food and still be physically effective for its part in the war. Failure on the food sector has lost wars before now.

"We can well explore the experience of nations in the First World War in this particular.

### Russia

"Prior to that war, Russia was a surplus-food country. She exported large quantities of food. Her war leaders devoted themselves solely to the military front. They neglected the food-production front. Two years later the Russian cities were pinched for food. Mobs roamed the streets howling 'Give us bread!' 'Down with the Czar!' The Czar went down, as he deserved.

"The Kerensky Government came to power. It lasted nine months.

"It could not recover the food production and thus restore in the midst of war the home front of a great nation. The communist slogan was: 'The rich have hoarded the food; you will find it in their cellars.' The cellars were empty. And Russia collapsed in the war.

### Germany

"Germany in 1914 produced about 85 per cent of her food supplies despite the blockade. Her war leaders were sure they could ration the population down 15 per cent and therefore had no anxiety about food. They neglected the food front. In three years, Germany was dangerously short of food. In four years mobs were demanding bread and the emperor's head. And Germany weakened on the military front.

### France

"France was a self-sustaining food country before 1914. She had to concentrate her manpower wholly on the military effort to defend herself. Her food production decreased and she imported more and more from overseas.

"In 1917 she had exhausted her resources with which to pay for imports. We came into the war and saved her from collapse on the food front.

"I do not contend that these collapses were wholly due to food, but it was the largest sector.

### Causes of Degeneration on The Food Front

"And we can usefully explore the causes of this food degeneration in these European countries during the last total war.

"Too much manpower was drained from the farms in all these nations. Their leaders said the women, children, and inexperienced city people could serve the farms. They could not.

"The manufacture of farm machinery was turned to munitions, and inadequate replacements were made. Fertilizers were diverted to explosives. The fisheries were restricted because of the dangers of the sea and the draft of seamen.

"The planting was less effective and harvesting less complete. More fields had to be turned to human food and thus feed supplies for the animals decreased. The import of feed from overseas was reduced or cut off. The loss of skilled manpower particularly affected the care of animals.

"The herds decreased and the animal products went down at an accelerated rate every year. As they decreased, more and more of the breeding herd had to be eaten for meat. The degeneration everywhere was first in meats and fats, which include dairy products, and then in breadstuffs.

"Never has there been a greater demonstration of man's dependence on his food animals.

### Food Front in America in The First World War

"Before the last war we in America were a great food-surplus producing country. We exported about 10,000,000,000 pounds of human food a year.

"In that war our leaders fully accepted the fact that the food front was the next important thing to the military front. Early in the war President Wilson announced:

"'The importance of an adequate food supply . . . is superlative. Upon the farmers . . . rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations. . . . The Government will do everything possible to assist the farmers in securing adequate seed . . . an adequate force of laborers . . . and farm machinery.'

"And again he said: 'The men and women who devote themselves to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom as truly as the men on the battlefield.'

"We held enough of the boys on the farm. We increased our food production. We voluntarily reduced our consumption. From these two sources we were able to increase our exports from a rate of 10,000,000,000 to a rate of 30,000,000,000 pounds per year. We increased our total number of food animals over the war period. We were able to carry Britain, Italy, France, and Belgium on our food back, and we were able to save Europe from the after-war famine as well.

### Situation Today in Other Nations at War

"Now what is today's food situation abroad?

"Britain, always a food-deficient country, is dependent upon overseas imports. Now cut off from their normal sources of supplies from overseas, a large part of the burden must be carried by the United States.

"Russia was self-sufficient in food before this war. But due to the drain of her manpower to the war effort and due to the German invasion, she has become partly dependent upon the United States for food.

"Germany sought to hold her food front by storing large stocks of food in advance. She has robbed her victims until they are starving. But implacably from the same causes as in the last war her food production is degenerating. In meats and fats particularly she is steadily approaching a disastrous crisis. Italy is traveling the same road.

### Condition of Our Own National Larder

"Now what is the state of our larder today? What will it be tomorrow?

"For some months I have devoted myself to this problem, in which I can claim some experience. I have traveled into 20 states in inquiry from the farmers, from the processors, from merchants, from housewives, and from public officials. I have not depended solely upon statistics.

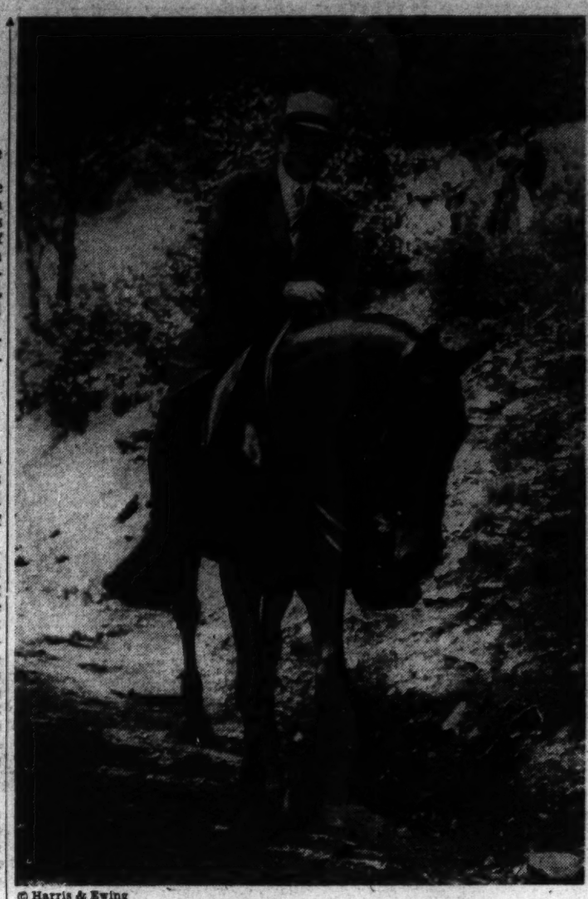
"We have today five certain drains from our normal larder.

### First Deficit—We Are Part Blockaded

"First, surprising as it may be to some people, the United States had before this European war ceased to be a great food-surplus country. With the exception of the extraordinary harvest of 1942, we were on balance of all foods an importing country.

"The Japs and the submarine have cut off a large part of these imports. The shrinkage in our supplies of imported vegetable oils alone would be equivalent to the fats produced by 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 hogs each year. And we imported large amounts of protein feed for animals. We imported vegetables and sugar.

"We have a surplus of one major food line alone—that is cereals. But as the war goes on, we can quickly expend that surplus in manufacture of war alcohol and necessary animal feeds. With this exception, the day after Pearl Harbor our national cupboard was potentially partly short of its normal food.



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**Herbert Hoover on Favorite Horse**

### Second Deficit—Our Obligations to Our Allies

"Second, we are compelled to open our larder, already depleted by blockade of our imports, to help Britain, Russia and others through Lend-Lease.

### Third Deficit—Extra Food For Our Fighting Men

"Third, our armed men eat more than as civilians. They eat twice as much meats and fats. And they must have a priority on our larder.

### Fourth Deficit—Extra Food For Workers

"Fourth, our increased numbers engaged in hard physical labor need more food.

"I have no doubt we can tighten our belt and ration down our consumption to meet these four deficits in our national larder. That is the deficiency in imports, the drain from Lend-Lease, from extra supplies for our military forces and for our workers.

### Fifth Deficit—Decrease in Production

"The fifth and most disturbing thing about our nation-wide larder is the prospective decrease in our food production. Secretary Wickard has repeatedly warned we will produce less in 1943 than in the last year.

"We lost some crops, many dairy cows and sheep last year for lack of labor. Yet we had more manpower and machines on the farm last year than we can hope for again during the war.

"And we lived under two illusions last year. One was the spell of a record ground crop harvest far above normal.

"The other was the abnormal killing of animals and thus a fictitious appearance of meat supply. A study of the increase in noninspected slaughter of cattle based on the country hides which came into the market, the abnormal number of dairy cattle slaughtered, the abnormal number of sheep slaughtered, all show that we had an abnormal meat supply.

"Yet we had a shortage in animal products during the latter part of last year despite this abnormal killing. And it is already much worse this year.

### Signs of Degeneration in Agriculture

"But all that is not the greatest worry. There are symptoms of a dangerously degenerating agriculture that must be stopped.

"Unlike our case in the war 25 years ago, we have today at work in America uncanny parallels with the same degenerative forces that have been so disastrous in Europe. Like them, we have drawn undue manpower from the farms.

"In the recent survey by the county agricultural service, 70 per cent of them report that due to decreased manpower there would be decreased acreage planted this year. Fifty-eight per cent of them reported prospective decreases from 11 per cent to 20 per cent in planting. And harvesting requires much more manpower than planting. The livestock situation is also acute.

"Work as they will, it is impossible that women, children, and city folks can wholly supply the lack in this skilled craft. Our farm machinery is wearing out faster than the replacement. Our imports of food are curtailed. Our fisheries are seriously restricted. Our protein feed for animals is very short. We are compelled to divert our nitrate fertilizers to explosives. All these are characteristic of European failures.

**Present Price System Hit**

"And we now have another degenerating force peculiar to ourselves. We have a price system in force that often strangles production and distribution. And prices are often below the farmer's cost and just wage.

"All this sort of degeneration is progressive. Unless it is stopped in 1943, it will be worse in 1944 and still worse in 1945. And a prudent nation would plan for a long war. We must come in strong at the finish.

"Unlike Britain and Russia, we have no great food country standing behind us, filling our larder from overseas, in this emergency.

"If we wanted any further evidence of this degeneration, we can find it in the despair that leads to auction sales and in the abandonment of farms. We can find it in the undue killing of dairy cattle. We can find it in the shops without supplies for the housewife for days at a time. We can find it in local famines of meat or butter or potatoes or something else. We can find it in the epidemic of black markets all over the country.

### Remedies

"There is no cause for alarm provided we set about remedy, and quickly.

"Some of us, anxious over this problem, have had the termerity for the last five months to make suggestions to our authorities as to this strategy on our food front. We have supported the Secretary of Agriculture in his efforts.

"We have made many constructive recommendations. They are familiar to you. I only mention them again because this vaccination has not sufficiently taken even yet. And time runs short—very short. No man can effect the timing of crops. That is inexorable.

"We have recommended that agriculture must rank with munitions.

"We have insisted that there must be more manpower and more machinery on the farms.

"We recommended that the divided and competitive authorities over food in Washington should be consolidated under the Secretary of Agriculture.

"We recommended that farm and food problems should be more largely decentralized to the States. That method contributed greatly to win the food battle in the last war.

**Simpler Control Urged**

"We recommended that this ancient and inefficient method of price control now in use should be replaced by a simpler and more effective protection to both farmer and housewife.

"We asked that prices to the farmer be increased to cover his costs and his labor.

"We recommended definite organization for recruiting and distribution of agricultural labor, including training of women.

"We asked that the former large seasonal immigration of Mexican farmers be organized and restored.

"We recommended that the Army should consider deferring the draft of farm boys during 1943 and the furloughing of farm boys especially for the harvest and for some livestock purposes.

"I have in mind a letter from President Wilson to Senator Capper in 1918 in which he assured the Senator that "men essential to the continued and undiminished operation of our farms shall be deferred" and that the Secretary of War had asked from Congress the authority to "furlough selected men during planting and harvest time."

**Army Co-operation Sought**

"We said an assurance of this co-operation in this war from the Army would help restore the confidence of the farmers that they can harvest this year and thus encourage them to plant.

"We said: 'There is a bottleneck in shipping which for the present limits your sending immediately all your men and equipment overseas.' We suggested that this bottleneck should be examined in the light of the desperate agricultural need, to see if some relief could be given in manpower and machinery in 1943 without weakening our military effort abroad. We have offered no opinion as to the ultimate number of the armed men required to win the war.

"But we have a right to speak on what it will require to win it on the home front.

"I would not repeat all these recommendations here if they had been heeded. However, an aroused public opinion is getting some results. I have no doubt the Governors of our States will be able to advance further constructive recommendations.

### Better Co-ordination

"In traveling about I find there are from five to 10 different Federal agencies operating in each State, which in some degree affect the farmer. Many of them conflict with each other and with the efforts of the state and local organizations.

"It would seem to me that the time has come to recognize that the Governors of the States should be allowed to make a great contribution in co-ordination of these agencies. Especially there should be set up in each state somewhere a single place that the farmer can go to and get attention to his particular problems.

### Better Distribution

"There are questions of the control of food distribution and of the situation of housewives that I could comment on at great length. A price and distribution method which stifles production, produces great areas of scarcity, allows the constant spread of black markets, that in consequence deprives the poorest consumers of their just share of food, is amply subject to criticism.

"I am disposed, as I said three months ago, to give our authorities a chance to correct these things. But the patience of the country is running short.

### Food and Peace

"In all this I have discussed the question from our immediate point of view of winning the war. But food must also win the peace.

"When firing ceases we will be faced with 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 starving people in Europe and China.

"To save these millions of people after the war is not alone a transcendent act of compassion. It is the only road to peace. Unless we stop the degenerative forces on our food front, we will have no supplies for this purpose.

"And unless we stop these degenerative forces we will weaken our military front.

### Our Farmers

"And I want again to say a word as to the people on the farms. There can be no doubt that the men and women remaining on the job are putting forth the absolutely maximum effort to produce everything they can. They are working a 72-hour week at wages less than any other group. They are showing the highest courage and fortitude. But there are things that cannot be remedied by them alone. You gentlemen will be able to help them greatly in their huge task.

## President Seeks Farmers' View

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, March 16

President Roosevelt was reported to have asked leaders of the major farm organizations to recommend solutions to the food-production problem with specific reference to manpower, farm equipment, and prices.

A spokesman for the farm group said this request was made at a White House conference called by the President and attended by Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange; H. E. Babcock, Vice-President, and E. T. Benson, Executive Secretary, of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

"The President appeared genuinely concerned about the food-production problem," the spokesman said, "and the conference was very satisfactory."

Also discussed, he said, was the morale of the farmer "which everyone admitted is at a very low point."

The entire problem, he added, is to be explored by representatives of the Grange and the National Council as well as the other two major farm organizations—the Farm Bureau Federation and the Farmers Union. They are to report back to the President at a subsequent conference.

## U. S. Food Program Believed Too Drastic

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—The proposal of Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, to send 25 per cent of America's food to our troops and Allies abroad this year will be "extremely difficult and perhaps impossible to accomplish," Dr. William I. Myers, head of Cornell University's Department of Agriculture said.

"In World War 1, a maximum of 18 per cent of our food production was diverted, and then there were 30,000,000 less persons to feed," he told the Northeastern Regional Conference of Agricultural Workers on War Savings.

Dr. Myers, who is an economic consultant to the Treasury Department, said that last year 13 per cent of all food produced here was diverted from normal peacetime channels, half of this amount going to the armed forces, the other half to Lend-Lease.

*News, Homemaking, Food*
*Tuesday, Friday*

# Today's Woman

*Fashions, Interior Decoration*
*Wednesday*

## Women Work for Same Future As Men, Says Miss Courtney

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Kathleen Courtney, distinguished English woman who recently came to the United States at the invitation of the National Council of Women, writes on the part women are to play in the postwar world. Miss Courtney's visit was made possible by the British Ministry of Information. She has long been prominent, first in work for woman suffrage and later in efforts to promote international co-operation.*

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 21

**By Kathleen D. Courtney**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

What kind of a world do women want? Does it differ from the kind of world men want? Or, to put the question in another way—

Have women a special part to play in postwar planning?

I think the answer is both yes and no. And, to explain what I mean, I must discuss a little the different headings under which postwar planning can be considered. Let us take, first of all, social or national reconstruction, one aspect of which—social security—has been very much before the public lately as a result of the publication of the Beveridge report. In all matters connected with the social basis of national life, women would certainly seem to have something of their own to say. Their whole experience of life gives them a point of view and a special knowledge which is needed in every department of national life, and here women have a contribution to make of which full use has perhaps never yet been made.

**Housing Question Vital**

There is, for instance, the question of housing. In Great Britain, and indeed in most other European countries, this is going to play an important part in postwar development. When we consider that one in five of all the dwellings in Great Britain have been damaged by air raids, we get a picture of the vast amount of structural rehabilitation which must be undertaken after the war. When we remember also that many of the houses in England are antiquated and inconvenient, we get a fuller picture of the extent of the housing problem in England. This is perhaps above all a woman's problem. For upon the house or the home, woman's life is inevitably based, and the question as to whether, in the postwar world, she will be able to live a fuller life does depend to some extent upon whether or not her home is planned as a labor-maker or a labor-saver.

In just the same way, women are deeply concerned in all questions of social welfare, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, life insurance, not to speak of family allowances, which, like the housing problem, go to the very root of women's lives.

Then there is education, another subject which must be thoroughly overhauled in the postwar world and in which women have a large stake and great experience, both as mothers and teachers.

**Women in Important Role**

Enough has been said perhaps to show that certainly, in the national reconstruction which will be called for after the war, women of all countries can play an important part and have something to contribute which is different from the contribution that can be made by men.

Let us turn now to another aspect of the postwar world—the reconstruction in the occupied and invaded countries, which will need immediate succor once their German oppressors have been driven out. Relief and rehabilitation make a great appeal to women. Social welfare work in all countries has been a department in which they have taken a bigger share than men, and it is social welfare work on a vast scale which will be required in some of the countries where hunger, if not starvation, is rife and where all the organs of administration have been either distorted or destroyed by the Germans in authority. Women are anxious to take part in this work, and undoubtedly they have a very big part to play.

**Play an Equal Part**

This brings us to the last aspect of postwar planning, that, namely, which is concerned with the world organization, with the kind of international world which we hope to build after the war, in which perhaps, at long last, we may find a way of creating permanent peace and banishing the fear of war. It is in this sphere that I rather doubt whether women as women have a special contribution to make. It would appear to me that in planning the postwar world in an international sense, men and women as citizens play an equal part and women have no special experience, as I think they have in certain aspects of national affairs and in relief work. Certainly women's organizations are interesting themselves in the postwar world, but for the most part schemes for international reconstruction are put forward by organizations which consist jointly of men and women, and, seeing that men and women are equally concerned, this would seem far more natural and fruitful than any claim that women are more concerned with peace in international affairs than men.

No one can have spent even a few weeks in America without appreciating the time and attention which is being given to this topic. All over the country large discussion meetings are held and the attendance testifies to the importance which the subject holds in the public mind, but it is a healthy sign that the audiences consist of both men and women and that the speakers, too, are almost equally from both sexes.

The foolish idea that peace is a negative state has faded away. We are keenly aware that peace depends upon an adequate international organization, that the subject requires intense constructive study, and the future depends upon whether enough men and women can be convinced that all their hopes of a postwar world will be dust and ashes unless they can build a world in which there is a definite respect for international law and a determination to establish a system of security in which it will be the concern of all to see that law is maintained. This is not a sphere in which women have a special point of view. They must be students and workers like men. They must make their contribution as free citizens in building up a public opinion in their own countries that will see to it that the postwar world is a world in which their schemes for national progress can prosper because they will be fitted into the framework of a world free from war and from the danger of war.

This is the twenty-first of 30 articles.

By a Staff Photographer

**There is almost always music somewhere at Musical Guidance Hall. At the left, Dr. and Mrs. A. Flagler Fultz, who established the project, are shown together, Dr. Fultz accompanying his wife as she sings. At the right, a typical scene in one of the rooms: Miss Phyllis Huffman looking on, while Miss Helena Mason runs through a number on the piano, and Miss Elsie Paulsen listening while she reads. The Teddy bear will be noticed in a characteristic pose on the floor, illustrating the homelike atmosphere of the rooms.**

## Musical Guidance Hall—Neighbors Like Your Practicing

**By Jessie Ash Arndt**
*Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

As a child, I can remember that going into a house without a piano was like entering a room without windows—a whole vista was cut off. No such experience awaits a visitor at Musical Guidance Hall in Brookline. It is a 17-room residence, with accommodations for 11 girls and the furnishings include nine pianos!

Just think of what it would mean to a business girl who desired to continue her musical study to find a big, cheery house where she could have a piano in her room; practice at any time up to 11 o'clock at night with the knowledge that she was not disturbing anyone; find congenial companionship if she wanted it among the other musicians in the house, and have a place where she could get her own meals, if she chose, or join in a co-operative housekeeping plan with the others, all for $25 a month.

**Understand Problems**

When Mr. and Mrs. A. Flagler Fultz came to Boston from Kansas City, Mo., a few years ago, they found how difficult it was to rent quarters in which it was possible to carry on their music. They began then, looking toward the time when they could help solve such a problem for others. Musical Guidance Hall, which they opened last November, marks the fruition of this desire.

Dr. Fultz is Minister of Music at the Hyde Park Methodist Church, also teaches music, lectures at the School of Occupational Therapy and works with the Boston Musical Guild, which provides young musical talent for entertainments at hospitals and other institutions. Mrs. Fultz has been counselor of the Boston University Choral Art Society for the past seven years and traveled with it 78,000 miles. She also directs and sings in the "Lucia Quartet." Thus music is a vital part of the life of both Dr. and Mrs. Fultz and they have a sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties which often must be overcome in pursuing a musical career or pursuing musical interests in addition to a career in another field.

Musical Guidance Hall is intended for persons doing the latter—for business and professional women who keep up their music outside of their regular day's work. The first three girls to take up residence there are a fair sample of those who will constitute its "family." One is a voice student and secretary to a dean at Harvard University. Another, the daughter of a professor in Bowdoin College, is a teacher of piano at South End Music School. The third is a secretary in a music publishing house and studies both piano and cello.

The rules governing Musical Guidance Hall provide that an applicant for residence there must have the approval of the seven members of the Advisory Council whom Dr. and Mrs. Fultz have appointed from among prominent persons who have expressed interest in the project. The applications are considered with great care, Dr. Fultz explained, because those who come there must have a spirit of co-operation and genuine interest in the plan or it cannot prove successful. Applications must be filed at least 60 days ahead of the date an applicant desires to move in.

The girls keep their own rooms which are all attractively furnished. Mrs. Fultz supervises the household, acting as a sort of dean of women, and both she and Dr. Fultz make the girls feel at home, inviting them often for a snack in the dining room on Sunday evenings at a candle-lit table, or to join in an evening of music in the drawing room.

**Kitchen of Their Own**

In the basement is a large well-equipped kitchen where the girls may cook and serve their own meals. Separate little cupboards are assigned to each, where she may keep her own provisions under lock and key if she desires; but, so far, the girls have preferred a co-operative plan for their meals, taking turns in the marketing and preparation of them and all dining together.

If they have problems in their music, they are free to consult with Dr. and Mrs. Fultz and can always be sure of their interest and assistance. In one of the upstairs rooms there are two pianos for those who are interested in duo-piano practice. All of the pianos in the house are tuned together, incidentally, so that all nine could be used if desired, in ensemble playing.

**Consideration, the Keynote**

If all of the household is up and no one will be disturbed by music after 11 at night, there may be occasions when it will go on beyond that hour, but if anyone closes her door and hangs out a little printed card which Dr. and Mrs. Fultz have provided, saying "Good night, now," quiet is promptly observed by all the rest. The rule of Musical Guidance Hall is friendliness and consideration for one another.

Dr. and Mrs. Fultz, in addition to the girls, have taken into their home a boy of high school age whose musical career they are sponsoring because of his unusual talent and otherwise limited opportunity. Their own son, Harold, is now a student at Wilbraham Academy, and on the honor roll. One of the favorite stories in the Fultz family is of Harold at the age of seven, sitting contentedly on the threshold of the classroom at Boston University where his mother was a student in Dean Earl Marlatt's class in English Literature. As Dean Marlatt came out, young Harold looked up with the question, "How's Mom doing?" The Dean looked down in amused surprise and retorted reassuringly, "Mom's doing swell!"

Mrs. Fultz has a Master of Education degree, keeping pace with her husband, who is an ordained minister, has a list of several degrees, and has his residence work completed for his Ph.D.

## Vegetables Make the Dinner

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Here are three of our favorite vegetable dinners, each complete with appetite and budget appeal.

### Vegetable Dinner No. 1

Mexican Noodles
Cauliflower Snow Glazed Beets
Apple-Carrot Salad
Whole Wheat Bread Spread
Cornstarch Pudding, topped with Light Molasses

To prepare the dinner cook plain noodles in tomato juice with chili pepper. For the cauliflower snow, force quickly cooked cauliflower through a potato ricer, and season with butter and grated cheese. Combine grated raw carrot, diced apple, sliced celery and walnut meats for the salad.

**Glazed Beets**

1 No. 2½ can whole baby beets
2 tablespoons beet liquor
2 tablespoons vinegar
⅛ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon ground cloves
1 tablespoon butter
¼ cup plum jelly or fruit juice

Combine the beets, beet liquor, vinegar, salt, cloves, and butter. Cook slowly five minutes, or until all liquid is absorbed, stirring frequently. Add the jelly or fruit juice and simmer about 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Serves six.

### Vegetable Dinner No. 2

Baked Vegetable Balls
String Beans French Fried Beets
Red Cabbage and Cream Slaw
Buns Spread
Dessert Sandwiches

The slaw is made with red cabbage and sour cream dressing. For the dessert, slice heated Boston brown bread; spread with cream cheese and apple butter; sandwich together.

**Baked Vegetable Balls**

1½ cups shredded carrots
½ cup shredded turnips
½ cup shredded potatoes
¾ cup chopped spinach
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
⅛ teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons tomato catsup
3 well-beaten eggs.

Mix above ingredients thoroughly and shape into 12 balls. Place in baking dish and add ¾ cup hot water. Cover and bake 20 minutes in moderate oven.

Uncover and top with ¼ cup grated American cheese and ½ cup bread crumbs mixed thoroughly. Bake 15 minutes longer. Serve with white sauce to which have been added hard-cooked eggs. Serves six.

**French Fried Beets**

6 medium-size cooked beets, cut in strips ⅛ inch wide
1 egg
4 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons milk
⅛ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup fine dry bread crumbs.

Beat the egg until foamy. Add the flour and mix until smooth. Add milk gradually, then the seasonings. Dip beets into egg batter and roll in bread crumbs. Brown in deep fat.

### Vegetable Dinner No. 3

Deviled Spaghetti
Casserole of Rutabagas and Oranges
Baked Shredded Beets
Crisp Winter Salad
Corn Meal Muffins Honey
Beverage

Cooked spaghetti is baked in a cream sauce flavored with a few drops of tabasco sauce and dry mustard to taste. To prepare the beets, shred lengthwise. Place a layer in a greased baking dish, dot with butter, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Add no water. Repeat layers. Bake covered for 20 or 30 minutes.

**Rutabaga Orange Casserole**

4 medium-size rutabagas peeled and cut in thin crosswise slices
1 orange peeled and sliced crosswise
4 teaspoons brown sugar
Salt and pepper

Place layer of rutabagas in greased casserole. Add layer of orange and sprinkle with 2 teaspoons of brown sugar, salt and pepper. Repeat.

Add ¼ cup water and bake in moderate oven, 350°, for about 45 minutes. Remove cover during last 15 minutes to brown top.

**Crisp Winter Salad**

3 cups shredded red cabbage
1 cup thinly sliced celery
1 cup thinly sliced apple
½ cup seedless raisins
½ cup French dressing

Combine cabbage, celery, apple and raisins. Add French dressing and toss lightly. Serve in cup-shaped cabbage leaves.

## Household Hints

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Use for Empty Spools**

Don't throw away empty spools—find out if the nearest nursery school or kindergarten wouldn't like them. Very little children enjoy stringing spools on heavy cord, like beads, while the older youngsters use them for playing counting games, for fashioning into wheels on block toys, and for "cargo" on toy trains, trucks, and boats.

**Use Them for Hangers**

Never throw away leftover bits of narrow ribbon or tape, for even a two-inch length will be useful when sewed on a garment to serve as a hanger. Such little hangers are great helps in teaching small children and young people to make a habit of hanging up their clothes neatly.

## Child Welfare Leaders Want Educated Future Generation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO — When youngsters now in the grades take their places at the polls eight or 10 years hence, their decisions on national policy and world reconstruction will show whether their elders permitted violation of child labor laws back in 1943, leaders in the child welfare field are insisting.

If law enforcement is good now, the new generation will have an education fitting it for sound decisions and leadership. If violations of the laws are allowed, and children go to work instead of to school, there is likely to be a generation hampered by ignorance, these people are saying.

This warning, they think, is necessary, for they note a trend on the part of many persons absorbed in the immediate needs of the present to overlook evasions of child labor laws. But they also see signs of an awakening on the part of others to the importance of educating today's youth for responsible citizenship.

**Parent-Teacher Groups Alert**

Among those alert to the situation are leaders in the Parent-Teacher Association movement.

"By what we do now, we can make or mar our children as citizens of the new world," says Mrs. William Kletzer, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, which has its headquarters here.

"Whether they will become sharing, courageous citizens, or selfish obstructionists may be determined by our attitude and by the protection and care we obtain for them today."

The League of Women Voters in Illinois is striving to awaken those who are apathetic on this subject.

Mrs. Anna W. Ludlow, chairman of the Illinois League's department of government and social welfare, defines the issue for her group thus:

"Everyone is committed to an all-out war for victory. If certain relaxations of standards are necessary to victory, we who are especially interested in social welfare will be among the first to acquiesce. But the need must be real, not trumped up for the profit of selfish groups. The relaxation of laws protecting children should be 'last-ditch' stand.

"Is child labor necessary at this time for success of the war effort? Our answer is, not until all available manpower (such as older persons, the handicapped, Negroes and women without small children) has been utilized. These sources of labor have hardly been scratched on the surface."

**Child Labor Deplored**

A tendency on the part of the community to take a passive attitude toward child labor is seen and deplored by Miss F. Zeta Youmans, staff worker for the Juvenile Protective Association. Members of this organization probably have more first-hand knowledge of conditions affecting children than any other here. They are the people who get complaints and appeals for help. Miss Youmans reports that the flow of children out of school and into industry has not yet reached an acute state, although, she adds, there is much of it and many leaks to be stopped. The Illinois Child Labor Committee, she says, is hard at work in the effort to stop the leaks, and school authorities are also aiding in the effort.

There is, however, too much acquiescence in violations of the existing child labor laws by people who think relaxation necessary for the war emergency, Miss Youmans declares. Some school authorities and even some social workers have taken a passive attitude toward violations, reasoning that the child or the family needs the money.

"Such passivity should cease now," she insists. "No one, except the specialist who understands the hazards of unrestricted child labor, the dangers to education, the moral aspects of it, fully realizes what illegal child labor means."

But Miss Youmans sees hopeful signs on the horizon. Clearer thinking is gradually emerging, she says, thanks to studies and reports in this field by the United States Children's Bureau and the National Child Labor Committee.

"People are beginning to realize," says Miss Youmans, "that we cannot handicap a whole generation educationally if we are to have leaders to direct the world reconstruction that must follow the peace."

## Easy Steps to Correct English

Foreign Words Frequently Used in English

**48th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons**

**By Harriet Van Dyne Newman**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHICH IS CORRECT

| THIS | OR THIS? |
|---|---|
| 1. His data *are* ready for the museum. | 1. His data *is* ready for the museum. |
| 2. She is an *alumna* of this university. | 2. She is an *alumnus* of this university. |

The correct sentences are at the left.

FOREIGN WORDS

The first part of this lesson discusses foreign words that have been adopted into the English language. Formerly, when words were adopted into the English language, they usually lost their foreign endings and became regular English words. More recently, however, words adopted into the English language have retained their foreign endings.

The following words have retained their Latin endings:

| SINGULAR (*is* ending) | PLURAL (*es* ending) |
|---|---|
| analysis | analyses |
| axis | axes |
| basis | bases |
| crisis | crises |
| oasis | oases |
| synopsis | synopses |
| **SINGULAR (*um* ending)** | **PLURAL (*a* ending)** |
| candelabrum | candelabra |
| datum | data |
| stratum | strata |
| **SINGULAR** | **PLURAL** |
| alumnus (masculine) | alumni (masculine) |
| alumna (feminine) | alumnae (feminine) |

Let us remember that *data* is always plural; that is, always a plural word: His *data* were collected for the experiment. (Correct.)

The word *alumnus* (and the other forms) means a graduate of a school, college, or university; the word is also loosely applied to any student who has attended an institute of learning.

1. Joe is an *alumnus* of Harvard and Jane is an *alumna* of Wellesley College. (Correct.)

2. Here are several *alumni* of Harvard and several *alumnae* of Wellesley. (Correct.)

**Exercise**

Underscore the correct word.

1. His data (were, was) collected for the museum.

2. How many (oasis, oases) did they find?

3. Have you read both of the (synopses, synopsis)?

4. Lenore is an (alumnus, alumna, alumnae) of a famous university.

5. Russel is an (alumnus, alumni, alumna) of the same university.

6. Notice the various-colored (stratum, strata) in those rocks.

**Review, Part 1**

Underscore the correct word. Have a reason for each answer. These sentences stress the correct use of *subjects* and *verbs*.

1. In a course of this kind, errors of speech (is, are) readily overcome.

2. (Has, Have) either of you learned to listen to your speech?

3. When (was, were) you in Alaska?

4. The class (has, have) invited Mr. Reed to be an instructor.

5. There (go, goes) three of my classmates.

6. Neither the chairs nor the table (is, are) painted.

7. The team (is, are) disagreeing about their schedules.

8. (Is, Are) either of the plans interesting?

9. The search for truths (is, are) going on continuously.

10. Mabel, as well as Ernest, (was, were) chosen.

11. My tutor, accompanied by several men, (is, are) going.

12. Not in the glory or the praise of men, but in ourselves (is, are) triumph or defeat.

**Review, Part 2**

These sentences stress the correct use of *adjectives* and *adverbs*.

1. One's speech and writing can be improved (more quickly, quicker) than is usually supposed.

2. Please give me (this, these) kind of apples.

3. (This, These) sort of oats should not be planted.

4. Which poem can you memorize (easier, more easily)?

5. Frank was (surely, sure) kind to her.

6. Is this a (really, real) authentic Queen Anne style?

7. "Treat yourself (kinder, more kindly)," advised Aunt Sue.

8. Is this the (more, most) frequently traveled of the two roads?

9. This game is (most unique, unique).

10. The lecturer was (most immaculately, immaculately) dressed.

11. This orange is (rounder, more nearly round) than that one.

12. "Speak (good, well) of him or say nothing," advised Belle.

**Answers**

Exercise 1: 1—were; 2—oases; 3—synopses; 4—alumna; 5—alumnus; 6—strata.

Review, Part 1: 1—are; 2—Has; 3—were; 4—has; 5—go; 6—is; 7—are; 8—Is; 9—is; 10—was; 11—is; 12—is.

Review, Part 2: 1—more quickly; 2—this; 3—This; 4—more easily; 5—surely; 6—really; 7—more kindly; 8—more; 9—unique; 10—immaculately; 11—more nearly round; 12—well.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

## Girl War Workers In Canada Housed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Some 400 girl workers at a munition factory just outside the city are moving in to the new 235-room women's staff house, built by Wartime Housing Ltd. The new quarters are designed to relieve the present housing shortage and to help maintain production at this plant.

It is one of four "staff" houses being built for women war workers, the others being at Kingston, Hamilton, and Brantford, while a fifth is under construction at Wallaceburg, and one accommodating 135 girls is already in operation in Quebec.

The building, two-story, four-wings, has an abundance of light, and is modernly equipped with comfortable furniture. It has 187 double bedrooms and 48 single rooms. There is a spacing foyer, reading and writing rooms, and a lounge which can seat comfortably 125 girl tenants and an equal number of visitors.

In the other wing on the main floor are the kitchens and the cafeteria, which can seat 250 at a time, and serve 500 in half an hour.

## Tithe Plan Recommended to Insure Sound Budget

Fundamentals for Handling Personal and Domestic Finances—No. 3

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the final article of a series of three by Harry Newton Clarke, of Cleveland, Counsel on Industrial Morale and Personnel Problems, outlining a basis on which an individual budget may be worked out.*

**By Harry Newton Clarke**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Today we come to the fifth and last of the fundamentals for working out a sound budget. This, above all, requires wholehearted sincerity. Keep in mind two basic things: First, that we have been looking at this matter of personal finance administration from the standpoint of its true expression of one's character and purpose in life. Second, that in all good accounting systems there is always a controlling account through which to keep the record true and to work out the aims for which the accounting system was set up.

To keep the character motive of our plan working intelligently, the controlling account in our system will have to be one with a truly unselfish motive behind it. This is true because character is built from such motives alone. Looking over the various account headings listed in a previous article, it is easily seen that the only unselfish account is Benevolence. This is our controlling account.

Our fifth fundamental is simply this: Make the Benevolence account the controlling account and base it on that marvelous old Biblical precept for character-building known as the Tithe Law found in Malachi's prophecy. This is fundamentally a character law.

**Financial Law, Too**

Incidentally, as it is followed faithfully and purposefully, it becomes a fine financial law due to this intimate relation between money usage and character building. This has always appeared to us as being a God-given plan.

Stop a minute and think clearly what it means to invest one-tenth of your income on a sound basis for its use in helping to make this a better world in which to work and live—invest such funds in a manner to accomplish this without seeking any financial return for yourself. You will see that this has a direct influence on the successful handling of all other monies.

Experience has proven myriads of times that when a person thus invests, with intelligence, this tenth of his income it just becomes impossible to spend the other nine-tenths at variance with the purposes of the one-tenth and keep on doing it.

The "why" procedure of spending money and accounting for it also can only continue to operate as one follows this law of the tenth, or tithe. The writer could give literally hundreds of experiences with families to prove this point. Suffice to give you but one.

Many years ago a friend of mine, working in the same office with me, came to my desk one morning and said to me, "How do you handle your church finances?"

I told him that I tithed, explaining to him just what I meant as outlined above.

"That may be all right for you but I could not do it," was his reply.

"When did you ever try it?" I asked him.

"Well," he said, "just take my situation. I'm married with a wife and three children. You know my salary is but $75 per month. (This was some 40 years ago.) For more than 15 years I have been in debt trying to get out from under. If I cannot or have not been able to do this on $75 per month, how in the world do you expect me to do it on $67.50 per month?"

"But," said I, "that is not what you asked me a few minutes ago." Then I went on to explain that until he honestly and with proper purpose tithed his income for at least a year, he was in no position to say whether or not he could.

I told him that, if he would honestly tithe for the next year according to the plan outlined here, and then come back to me telling me that it had not worked in setting him and his wife straight on church finances and domestic finances, as well, I would pay him the $90 put into his tithe account. To prove to him that I was in earnest I signed a note for him right there for the $90, payable a year from that day, with 6 per cent interest. "When you come saying I owe the note I'll pay it," I promised him.

"Well, certainly I cannot turn you down on such a proposition," he said. The note was signed and he went on his way.

**Plan Proves Itself**

Some 15 months later he again came to my desk one Monday morning. "You can tear up that note on my tithe account," he said.

Then he told me, "In the past 15 months my wife and I have put $121 into the tithe account, we are out of debt and, honestly, we have our first savings account.

"Better than all I have told you, this is the first year we have not had a real difference in opinion over money matters since we were married," he said. "I'll tell you frankly what happened. Many of those disturbing questions involving money which had been coming up before disappeared as the spirit which the purpose of the tithe engendered between us grew. This released me from worry and helped me to have a better attitude and performance in my work. The result was that I received a substantial increase in my salary. Put this all together and you have the answer." His enthusiasm and joy were exhilarating.

Years later, he told me many times that he would never have believed the tithe program rightly undertaken could possibly do what it had done for his family through the years. Experience has convinced me that others who undertake it with the same sincerity of purpose can prove it as he did.

Take the five fundamentals we have outlined and build your financial plans upon them as a whole—a financial philosophy if you please—and we are sure you will find yourself on a sound financial basis.

HAVE NO FEAR
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Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

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# Guild Musical at Colonial—Two Openings Tonight—Art Exhibition

## 'Away We Go' Is Adapted From Play by Lynn Riggs

By L. A. Sloper

For the second time in its history, the Theater Guild has undertaken a musical show. The first one, called "Parade," leaning well toward the Left, was not too well received by the public. The second, called for no apparent reason "Away We Go," and dealing with the folkways of Oklahoma just after the turn of the century, obviously pleased its first-night audience Monday.

The subject, borrowed from Lynn Riggs' play, "Green Grow the Lilacs," is good material for musical comedy. Toned down from its original verism, the story supplies folksy romance with space for tunes in folk style from the fecund pen of Richard Rodgers.

At present, the piece is too long for its matter, and contains too much rural humor and homely sentiment. Mr. Rodgers has been careful to make his songs simple, in keeping with the time and place, but unfortunately their simplicity, in common or in waltz time, becomes tiresome as the first scene drags on.

Later he injects changes of tempo and rhythmic variety to liven things up, and his dance music is excellent. The best song in the show is a satiric duet called "Pore Jud is Daid." There is vitality too in "I Cain't Say No," and in the chorus "Oklahoma."

But it is fortunate that the Guild has enlisted the help of Agnes de Mille to design the dances, and of Joseph Buloff to play the pedler. They really get things going.

The high point of the entertainment is Miss de Mille's dream ballet, "Laurey Makes Up Her Mind," done in the "Rodeo" vein, with wit and charm, and danced delightfully by Katharine Sergava, Marc Platt, George Church, Bambi Linn, and the dance chorus. Here are imagination, fantasy and humor in good measure.

As for Mr. Buloff, the man who ran away with "To Quito and Back" under the noses of Leslie Banks and Sylvia Sidney, his comedy depends upon the use of the whole body, cap-a-pie; and since the role was that of a Persian pedler, his style was presumably appropriate.

Of course Miss de Mille and Mr. Buloff were not the whole show. Alfred Drake and Joan Roberts did some good singing and some pleasant romantic acting as Curly and Laurey; and when their scenes have been cut a little they will seem even better.

Lee Dixon was an agreeably gauche cowboy with a talent for tapping, Celeste Holm an amusing comédienne and Howard da Silva a suitably sinister Jud Fry, capable, too, of a good comic touch in the duet with Mr. Drake lamenting his own demise.

The character of Jud poses a difficult problem for the makers of a musical comedy. To end a musical show with a fatal fight is a little unusual, is it not? It is true that a tragic note was struck in "Yeomen of the Guard," but "Yeomen of the Guard" is not musical comedy and Mr. Rodgers is not Sir Arthur Sullivan.

The Guild has followed the original play pretty closely, but a less faithful treatment of the disposition of Jud would make a better prelude to the departure of the bridal couple.

The settings are appropriately regional and the costumes attractive. The stage direction was efficient; there was some lagging which doubtless will be corrected, as the whole show is cut and tightened.

It is reported that when the production arrives in New York, it will be called "Oklahoma." That will help, too.

### 'Away We Go'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild presents "Away We Go," a musical comedy based on the play, "Green Grow the Lilacs," by Lynn Riggs, music by Richard Rodgers, book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, directed by Rouben Mamoulian, dances by Agnes de Mille, settings by Lemuel Ayers, costumes by Miles White, production under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. Beginning March 15, 1943. The cast:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aunt Eller | Betty Garde |
| Curly | Alfred Drake |
| Laurey | Joan Roberts |
| Ike Skidmore | Barry Kelley |
| Fred | Edwin Clay |
| Slim | Herbert Rissman |
| Will Parker | Lee Dixon |
| Jud Fry | Howard da Silva |
| Ado Annie Carnes | Celeste Holm |
| Ali Hakim | Joseph Buloff |
| Gertie Cummings | Jane Lawrence |
| Ellen | Ellen Love |
| Andrew Carnes | Ralph Riggs |
| Cord Elam | Owen Martin |
| Mike | Paul Schierz |
| Joe | George Irving |
| Cowboy | Jack Harwood |
| Sam | Hayes Gordon |

### Nijinsky Album

The March issue of Dance Index, planned for publication about the twenty-third, will be an album of Nijinsky photographs, over 30 in number, with a comment by Edwin Denby.

The January-February double issue, which has just come to hand, is a monograph on Augusta Maywood, "the first American dancer to assume an international importance," by Marian Hannah Winter, with several reproductions of old prints.

If, as Dance News asserts, Lincoln Kirstein has been inducted into the army, only one editor, Donald Windham, is left to carry on.

### Honor Roll

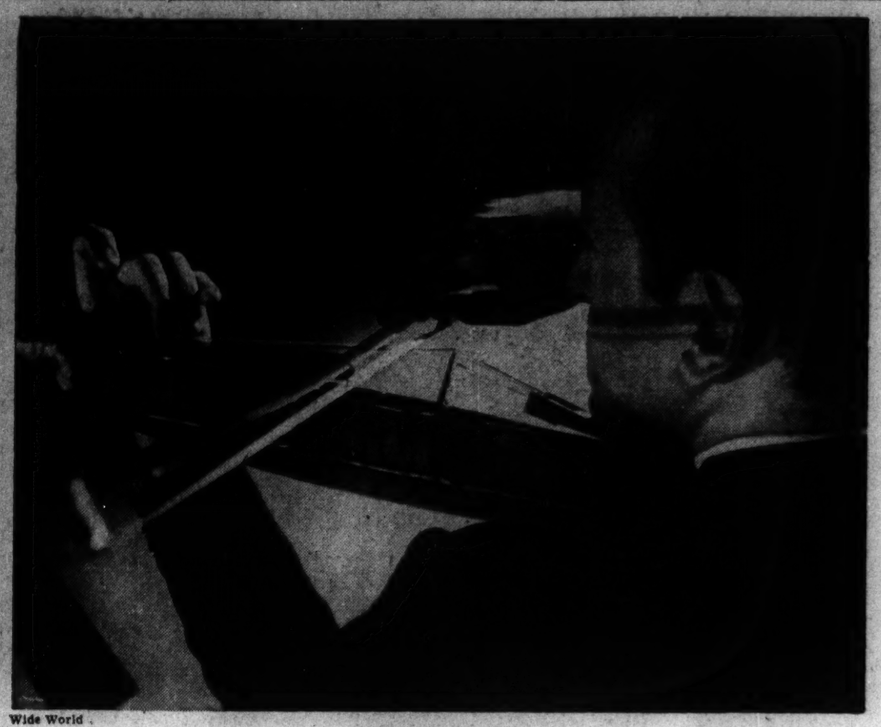
Lee Sherman, who with his partner, Beatrice Seckler, has been appearing at the Roxy Theater with the Gae Foster Dancers, is soon to be inducted into the Army.

Lucas Hovinga, formerly of the Ballets Jooss, and more recently of the Gae Foster Dancers, has enlisted in Canada with a number of other Hollanders.

Juan Sanromá

**Ruth Posselt**

**Soloist in the new Dukelsky Concerto, which will be conducted by Richard Burgin at the Boston Symphony concerts in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Thursday evening, and at Symphony Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.**



Wide World

**Jascha Heifetz**

**Returning to Boston to play in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon**

## Gwenn to Make Boston Debut

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Though Edmund Gwenn has acted in many cities of the United States he has never appeared on the Boston stage. So he is looking forward with special interest to the coming engagement there of Katharine Cornell's company in "The Three Sisters," Chekhov's comedy of Russia of 40 years ago.

"It is a challenging play to the actor," he said the other day. "Every time I start making up for the part of Chebutykin I am aware of facing a task. The play has such actuality during performance that it is like a living thing in itself. And it grows on the player because of its implications."

* * *

Mr. Gwenn brings to his part of the army doctor, who reproaches himself for not keeping faith with his profession, in the strong second act scene of self-revelation, all the force and resourcefulness of a long and varied experience in the theater and on the screen. He also can do comedy scenes with a gusto that conveys a zestful feeling to the spectators. He has that true actor's devotion to that first business of the theater: the projection of a story in action.

His ability to listen responsively to others in the play makes their work seem just that more brilliant. When he shows the doctor recalling incidents from the past Mr. Gwenn brings them vividly before his listeners by his visualizations of remembered things, which is only part of his evident willingness to go to the trouble of thinking through the character's words and acts at every performance, no matter how often he has played the part.

Mr. Gwenn remarked that he hoped Boston would like his contribution to the performance, recalling as he did so his curious experience with Priestley's "The Good Companions." He had been offered the part of the carpenter, a Yorkshireman, in the first British production, but declined it because he felt that Yorkshire would never accept his south-of-England accent. He also was asked to play the part in America, and would have accepted if he had felt that he could leave his mother for an extended time.

Then came the British-Gaumont film version of the play, and he was asked to replace Henry Ainley, the first choice for the part, who was indisposed. This time Mr. Gwenn accepted, though he declined to wear the clothes provided by the producer's costume department for Mr. Ainley.

"They didn't have the look of ever having been worn," Mr. Gwenn explained. "So I went up to Leeds and visited a shop where I came across just such a person as the carpenter in the story. I talked with him to catch something of the Yorkshire intonations but offended him by asking him to sell me the clothes he was wearing. The proprietor finally smoothed him down with the explanation of my purpose. Then the carpenter became most helpful, and went with me to a pawn shop and picked out for me the right clothes, cap, and shoes for the part.

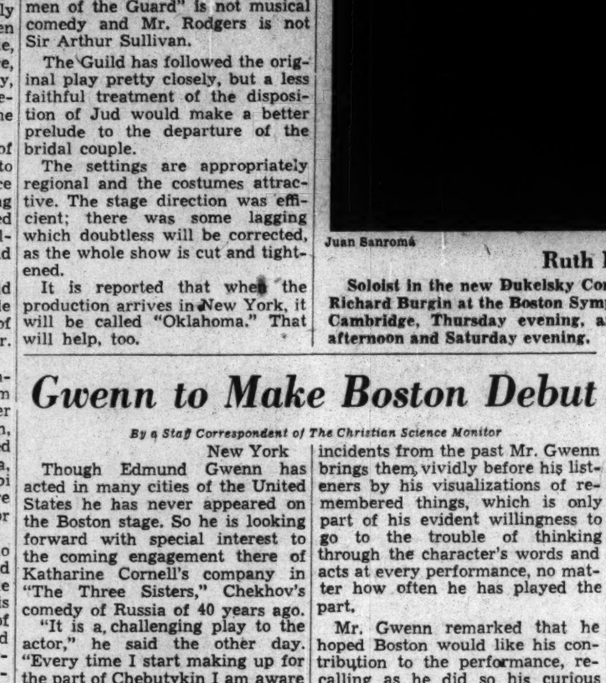
"A Leeds newspaper, commenting on my expected appearance in the film, doubted my ability to play a Yorkshireman. But thanks to coaching by an expert in the accent I managed to make a satisfactory impression on the representative of that same paper. It is curious how large a part 'The Good Companions' has played in my work in recent years."

* * *

Last season Mr. Gwenn appeared in New York as the Cockney tugboat captain in "The Wookey." Before that he acted Radfern, the amiable counterfeiter in Priestley's "Laburnum Grove." In London he has acted in half a dozen Shaw plays and in comedies and dramas by Ibsen, Barker, Galsworthy, and Barrie in the years since he went on the stage in 1895. The latest of his many screen appearances is in "Forever and a Day," the all-star Anglo-American film production which has just opened in New York. Other film engagements have included "Pride and Prejudice," "Anthony Adverse," "Foreign Correspondent," "Charley's Aunt," "A Yank at Eton," "Parnell," "Hindle Wakes," and "Cheers for Miss Bishop."

He came out of his service during the First World War as a captain. Some of his warmest memories center around his three years' repertory engagement in London with the Vedrenne-Barker management, with one part after another in an unusual or great play.

E. C. S.



**The Trapp Family**

**Appearing Sunday at 4 p. m. in the Copley-Plaza Ballroom, in Aaron Richmond's supplementary Celebrity Series.**

## Tudor's New Ballet

Among all the excitements of new works, guest artists, and revivals that are tantamount to novelties, promised for Ballet Theater's Spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House beginning April 1, probably none is more keenly anticipated than Antony Tudor's new ballet, "Romeo and Juliet," scheduled for its world première on April 6, with Alicia Markova and Hugh Laiing in the title roles.

This composition from the illustrious choregrapher of "Pillar of Fire," to name only his latest success, has been in preparation for at least a year. Priorities on certain materials delayed completion of the costumes designed by Eugene Berman—who also has devised an Elizabethan stage setting, it is said—and precedence of other works cut into its rehearsal time.

The music score is an arrangement by Antal Dorati of selections from Frederick Delius. One wonders if the English composer's opera, "A Village Romeo and Juliet," comes into the picture, or if, as is more than likely, Tudor has chosen the music without regard to its former program or musical content. He has a way of using music to suit his own purposes that often enhances both the choregraphy and the score.

Richard Merrill

**The Boston String Quartet**

**Harrison Keller, first violin; Georges Fourel, viola; Alfred Krips, second violin, and (seated) Alfred Zighera, violoncello. The quartet will play Sunday evening in Recital Hall at the New England Conservatory of Music, giving its third and last concert of the season.**

## Plays in Prospect

**Dancing in the Streets**—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, March 22. Vinton Friedley's new musical show, with book by John Cecil Holm and Matt Taylor, music by Vernon Duke, and lyrics by Howard Dietz. Plot is said to be based on Washington housing problem. Mary Martin, Dudley Digges, Jack Smart, and Ernest Cossart are reported for cast.

**Yes, My Darling Daughter**—At the Copley, beginning Tuesday, March 23. Revival of Mark Reed's sophisticated comedy, presented by Edward Gould, with Luella Gear, Violet Heming, and Nicholas Joy to head the cast.

**Tomorrow the World**—At the Wilbur beginning Monday, March 29, new play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau, to be presented by Theron Bamberger as the fifth of the subscription offerings of Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Ralph Bellamy will head the cast and Dorthhy Sands will have a prominent part. Elliott Nugent is directing the production. Two weeks' engagement.

**The Three Sisters**—At the Shubert, beginning Monday evening, April 5. Katharine Cornell in her own production of Chekhov's play, with a cast that includes Judith Anderson, Edmund Gwenn, Ruth Gordon, Dennis King, Gertrude Musgrove, Alexander Knox, McKay Morris, Tom Powers, and Eric Dressler. Guthrie McClintic directed the production. Two weeks engagement.

**Claudia**—At the Colonial, Rose Franken's comedy, beginning a return engagement on Monday, April 5. The cast will include Phyllis Thaxter, Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Olga Baclanova, Adrienne Gessner, Frank Tweddell, Audrey Ridgway, and Wilton Graff.

## Fogg Points Links Between Art and Nature

An exhibition of sea shells, photographs, and enlargements from the collection of Mrs. Fiske Warren will be on view at the Fogg Museum of Art through March 20. The exhibition has a thesis, for it reveals sources of architectural, pictorial, and abstract design in nature.

The analogy between art forms and nature is fascinating. The artist achieves his forms, sometimes unaware of the organic basis of his pattern, sometimes deliberately imitating the dynamic lines of growth or movement. There have been epochs when artists have been prompted to work in the direction of dynamic symmetry, where the pattern grows large or small in mathematical progression; other eras are notable for set, immobile, fixed patterns. They betoken a certain temperament, a special quality of imagination.

The spiral is a universal motive of design in growing things. The artist, in his endless dedication to living design, adapts the spiral to his purpose, and it keeps cropping up in relics of the artistic past, from the Ionic capital to the Persian miniature, from the Chinese Dragon's coiling form to a Rubens pictorial composition. Artists have discovered that the path of the spiral symbolizes growth, and by adjusting their patterns to the spiral they can achieve an illusion of movement, growth, and vitality.

Mrs. Warren's collection, beautiful in itself, sheds light on these principles. It exemplifies the order that prevails in nature, but more, the order which is enlivened, propelled by rhythmic stresses, color variations, and properly spaced accents.

What is especially notable to the young student of art is the fact that the artist does not copy the spirals in nature, but seeks to create his patterns as though the spiral were innate, as it is in a tendril or a wave crest.

The Fogg exhibition reveals further that order is implicit in art as it is in nature, and that whether it is perceptible or implied there is a basic pattern in any work of art comparable to living things.

D. A.

### Openings Tonight

At the Wilbur—"The Family," dramatization by Victor Wolfson of Nina Fedorova's novel, presented by Oscar Serlin with a cast that includes Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser, and Arnold Korff. Bretaigne Windust has directed the production, designed by Boris Aronson and lighted by Moe Hack. Costumes by Carolyn Hancock. The engagement, announced for one week, has been extended to two. Curtain at 8:30.

At the Copley—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," revival by Edward Gould of Bayard Veiller's courtroom melodrama, with a cast that includes Fritzi Scheff, Sally O'Neil, J. C. Nugent, Raymond Hackett, Valarie Valaire. The production has been staged by Nat Burns. Engagement of one week. Curtain at 8:30.

### An American Scholar

John Martin, and the reader knows who he is, has a very fine article, "The Dance Completes a Cycle," in the Spring issue of the American Scholar. An article of his on Ballet Theater is reprinted in the February issue of The (London) Dancing Times.

### Youth Concert Program

The program of the fifth Youth Concert, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, in Symphony Hall, Wednesday afternoon, March 24, includes Mozart's Overture to "The Impresario," Deems Taylor's "Marco Takes a Walk," the Introduction to Act. III of "Lohengrin," and the Rachmaninoff Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor with Mr. Sanromá as soloist.

## Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

### Theaters

**Colonial**—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Bulon, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"The Family," by Victor Wolfson. Staged by Bretaigne Windust. Featuring Lucile Watson, Carol Goodner, Evelyn Varden, Nicholas Conte, Elisabeth Fraser and Arnold Korff. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Copley**—"The Trial of Mary Dugan," presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett and Fritzi Scheff. 8:30.

### Music

**Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall**—Final concert in the Wellesley Concert Fund series. Astrid Varnay, soprano, and Lauritz Melchior.

### Films in Boston

**Bijou**—"Gone With the Wind." Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 8:30.

**Esquire**—"Northwest Passage." Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. 1:20, 5:05, 8:55. "My Favorite Blonde." Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 7:25.

**Exeter**—News and Short Films. 2:15, 5:10, 8. "In Which We Serve." Noel Coward. 3:10, 6:05, 9.

**Fenway**—"China Girl." Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 8:05, 9:25. "Wrecking Crew." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

**Fine Arts**—"Gone With the Wind." Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:30.

**Kenmore**—"You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 2:50, 6, 9:20. "World at War." 1:20, 4:45, 8.

**Keith Memorial**—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 9:59 a. m., 12:48, 3:37, 6:26, 9:15. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:34, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

**Metropolitan**—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morison. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

**Modern**—"Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

**Normandie**—"The Battle Cry of China." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:15. "Night for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot. 10:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

**Orpheum**—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

**Paramount**—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Wrecking Crew." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

**RKO-Boston**—"The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester, Priscilla Lane. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 4:55, 7:05, 9:15.

**Scollay**—"The Black Swan." Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Street of Chance." Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

**South Station Theater**—"Invasion of North Africa." "The Last Lesson." "This Is Your Enemy." "Modern Mexican City." "Back to Bikes," colored cartoons; latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Random Harvest." Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

**Telepix**—"Daudet's Last Lesson." "Mexico City." "Oddities." "Hollywood Personalities." "The Commandos." two color cartoons, and 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "Hi, Buddy." Dick Foran. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

**Tremont**—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 7:55. "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis. 10:35 a. m., 2:15, 5:55, 9:35.

**Uptown**—"The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer, 2:45, 5:25, 8:15. "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:25.

**Washington Street Olympia**—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON — Capitol**: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:50.

**Allston**: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. "Lady Gangster," Fay Emerson. 1:45, 8.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol**: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Emerson. 1:45, 8.

**Regent**: "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gene Tierney. "Lucky Legs," Kay Harris, Jinx Falkenburg. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRAINTREE — Bainstre**: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. Matinees 1. Evenings 7.

**BRIGHTON — Egyptian**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr. 1:50, 8.

**BROOKLINE — Brookline Village**: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders.

**Coolidge Corner**: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.

**Cleveland Circle**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central**: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, R. Carlson. 2, 8.

**University**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester**: "Neath Brooklyn Bridge." East Side Kids. "In the Rear of the Enemy."

**Codman Square**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.

**Franklin**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 8.

**Strand**: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. 3:12, 9:04. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2, 7, 9:42.

**Park**: "Ice Capades," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. "The Undying Monster."

**HYDE PARK — Fairmount**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica**: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, J. Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington**: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton. "March of Time—One Day of War." Selected Short Subjects. 3:15, 8.

**MALDEN — Granada**: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3, 6:10, 9:20.

**Mystic**: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. "Dick Foran. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearl, Eric Portman. 3:20, 8:30.

**Orpheum**: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Molly, and Edgar Bergen. 2, 8. "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. 3:20, 9:25.

**Strand**: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3:10, 8:35. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 10.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental**: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

**MEDFORD — Medford**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Eyes in the Night," Donna Reed.

**Fellsway**: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William.

**MELROSE — Melrose**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

**NATICK — Colonial**: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 3, 8.

**QUINCY — Quincy**: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2, 8.

**Strand**: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goodard. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenberg. 2, 8.

**ROSLINDALE — Rialto**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 3. Continuous from 7.

**SOMERVILLE — Central**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.

**Strand**: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Moonlight in Havana," Jane Frazee, Alan Jones.

**Capitol**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith, Alan Hale. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo**: "Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh. Matinees at 1. Evenings at 7.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield**: "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 2:15, 7:53. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 3:29, 9:24.

**WALTHAM — Embassy**: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN — Watertown Square**: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers.

**Coolidge**: "You Can't Escape Forever," Brenda Marshall, George Brent. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.

**WAVERLEY — Strand**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:15, 7:40, daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON — West Newton**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester**: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Loves of Edgar Allen Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.


## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

KEITH MEMORIAL — 3rd WEEK — BOB HOPE DOROTHY LAMOUR in "THEY GOT ME COVERED" — co-hit "CALABOOSE" — JIMMY ROGERS • MARY BRIAN • NOAH BEERY, JR.

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY — NOW — Gene TIERNEY • George MONTGOMERY • Lynn BARI — "CHINA GIRL" — Plus "WRECKING CREW"

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Humphrey BOGART • Ingrid BERGMAN • Paul HENREID — "CASABLANCA" — Plus "SILVER SKATES"

**(BOSTON STAGE)**

NOW PLAYING — THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY — "AWAY WE GO!" — Music by RICHARD RODGERS • Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2D • Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN — COLONIAL — EVENINGS 8:30 — MATS. THURS. & SAT.

WILBUR — OPENS TONIGHT — TWO WEEKS ONLY — OSCAR SERLIN presents Prior to Broadway — The Family — by VICTOR WOLFSON — Based on Prize Novel by NINA FEDOROVA — with Lucile WATSON • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN • Nicholas CONTE • Elisabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; THURS. & SAT. MATS.: 55c to $2.20. THURS. MAT. (Tax Incl.)

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**

UNIVERSITY — Ends TODAY — Ginger ROGERS • Cary GRANT — "Once Upon a Honeymoon" — OVER MY DEAD BODY — Starting Wednesday — JOAN CRAWFORD, "REUNION IN FRANCE" — "TIME TO KILL"

Managers of Theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

**NEW YORK (STAGE)**

"Very near perfection."—Morehouse, Sun. — ANGEL STREET — With JOHN JUDITH LEO G. EMERY EVELYN CARROLL — Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE — GOLDEN, W. 45th. EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40 — Matinees Saturday at 2:40, Sunday at 3 p. m. — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

17th MONTH! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZES — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. incl. Sun. Matinees Saturday & Sunday 2:30

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — 7th MONTH — Laugh Riot! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. at 2

NEW LOW PRICES — BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS. — JUNIOR MISS — 46th St. Thea., West of Broadway. CI. 6-4075 — EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40. (No. Perf. Monday). MATINEES SAT. at 2:40—SUN. at 2: 50c to $2

4th Year! — A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 700 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

TONIGHT at 8:30 — Best Seats $3.30 — THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! "Took audience by storm."—World-Tel. — ROSALINDA — Music by Johann Strauss — Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30 — 44TH ST. THEA., W. of Broadway. LA. 4-4537

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 — Plus Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40 — No Monday Perf. — Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents — TALLULAH BANKHEAD — FREDRIC MARCH — FLORENCE ELDRIDGE — THE SKIN of OUR TEETH — FLORENCE REED — A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER — PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9158 — Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

LAST 3 WEEKS! — KATHARINE CORNELL presents — THE THREE SISTERS — Judith ANDERSON, Edmund GWENN, Ruth GORDON, Dennis KING, Gertrude MUSGROVE, Alexander KNOX, Katharine CORNELL — BARRYMORE, W. 47 Evgs. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

**NEW YORK (MOVIES)**

Today Thru Thursday, March 18 — SPECIAL ACADEMY AWARD — PLAZA 58th at MADISON — NOEL COWARD IN WHICH WE SERVE — 12:45, 3:00, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55 p.m. — "Best Film of the Year" N.Y. CRITICS

ROBERT DONAT in "THE YOUNG MR. PITT" — Plus In Person On Our Stage GRACE MOORE — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Continuous Perfs.

# Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

**Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000**
**Previous day's sales 1,365,420**
**1943 volume to date 61,008,459**
**1942 volume to date 25,419,519**

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 46.7 | Prev. day | 46.7 |
| Month ago | 45.1 | Year ago | 34.7 |
| 1943 high | 46.7 | 1943 low | 41.7 |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 1 | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ | — ¼ |
| Acme Steel (3) | 1 | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | 47⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Adams Exp (.45e) | 3 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| Addressograph ¼g | 2 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| Air Reduction (2a) | 8 | 44½ | 43¾ | 44 | — ⅜ |
| Alaska Juneau | 19 | 4⅜ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Allegany Corp | 63 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Allegany pf xw | 22 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Alleg pf $30 ww | 25 | 14⅛ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| Allegheny pr pf | 17 | 29⅞ | 29 | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| Alleg Lud Stl .35g | 6 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| Allen Indust (.90e) | 2 | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Allied Mills (1e) | 2 | 18¾ | 18 | 18¼ | |
| Allied Strs (.30g) | 21 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g | 13 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Alpha P Cem (¼g) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ⅛ |
| Amal Leath | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| Amal Leath pf ½k | 1 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 1 | 76 | 76 | 76 | — ½ |
| Am Ag Chem 1.20 | 6 | 26⅜ | 26⅛ | 26⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am Airlines (1½se) | 9 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Bank Note ¼e | 32 | 3⅜ | 12⅞ | 13⅜ | + ⅞ |
| Am Bk N pf (3) | 4 | 52½ | 52¼ | 52¼ | — ⅜ |
| Am Bosch (¼e) | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Brake Shoe ¼g | 2 | 40¼ | 39⅞ | 40¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 24 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 1 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can pf (7) | †60 | 175½ | 173¾ | 175½ | +1¾ |
| Am Car&Fdy (1g) | 9 | 33½ | 32¾ | 33 | — ⅜ |
| Am C&F pf 8.29g | 3 | 67 | 66¾ | 67 | |
| Am Ch&Cable ½se | 1 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Ch&Cab pf (5) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | — ¼ |
| Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 105¾ | 104½ | 105¾ | + ½ |
| Am Crys Sug ¼e | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Colortype .15g | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Encaustic Til | 5 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am Distill | 5 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Export (1½g) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ⅛ |
| Am & For Powe | 29 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4 | — ⅛ |
| Am&FP 56pf 34k | 2 | 57 | 57 | 57 | —2 |
| Am&FP 57pf 7½k | 7 | 66 | 64½ | 65¼ | —2¼ |
| Am & F P 2 pf | 71 | 12½ | 11¾ | 12¾ | — ½ |
| Am Ice | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | |
| Am Ice pf (1½e) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ½ |
| Am International | 27 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am Locomotive | 26 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Loco pf 134k | 2 | 91¼ | 90 | 90¾ | — ¼ |
| Am M&Fdy (.20g) | 3 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| Am Hide&Leather | 9 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| Am M&Met (¾g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| Am Metal (1) | 3 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | — ¼ |
| Am News 1.80 | † 80 | 30⅜ | 30¼ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 18 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| Am P & L $6 pf | 9 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| Am P & L $5 pf | 15 | 24½ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Rad&St S .15g | 51 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | |
| Am Roll Mill .20g | 14 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am R M pf 4½ | † 540 | 63 | 62⅜ | 63 | |
| Am Safety Raz ⅜e | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Seating (1e) | 5 | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Ship Bldg ¾e | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| Am Smelt & R (2) | 9 | 41¾ | 41⅜ | 41¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Sm & R pf 7 | †340 | 155¾ | 155½ | 155½ | — ¼ |
| Am Stl Fdrs ½g | 8 | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | |
| Am Stores ½g | 6 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Stove (.30g) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Sug Ref 1½g | 5 | 21¾ | 21½ | 21¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Tel&Tel (9) | 17 | 141⅜ | 140½ | 140¾ | — ½ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | — ⅛ |
| Am Tob B (3a) | 33 | 51⅞ | 50¾ | 50¾ | —1¼ |
| Am Tob pf (6) | †170 | 131½ | 136⅜ | 136⅜ | |
| Am Type Fdrs ½g | 15 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| Am Viscose (½g) | 19 | 36⅜ | 36¼ | 36⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Am Water Works | 10 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| Am Wat W 1pf (6) | 1 | 68 | 68 | 68 | +1 |
| Am Woolen | 4 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf (8e) | 1 | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | 68⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Anaconda Cop ½g | 20 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | |
| Anac W&C 1¼se | 10 | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | + ⅛ |
| A P W Paper | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| Armour Illinois | 13 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Armour Ill pr pf | 2 | 54 | 53¾ | 53¾ | — ¼ |
| Armstrong Ck ¼g | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| Artloom Corp ½e | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Assd Dry Gds ½g | 3 | 8¾ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Assd D Gd 2pf (7) | 10 | 69 | 69 | 69 | +1 |
| Atch T&SF (1½g) | 27 | 53⅜ | 52½ | 52⅝ | — ½ |
| Atl Coast Line 2e | 9 | 51⅞ | 51 | 51 | — ½ |
| Atl G&W Indies 3e | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | |
| Atl Refining (.15g) | 6 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | + ¼ |
| Atl Refining pf 4 | 80 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ | — ¾ |
| Atlas Corp (¼g) | 18 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 10¾ | — ½ |
| Atls Powd (¾g) | 290 | 62½ | 61⅜ | 62½ | + ½ |
| Atlas Tack (¼g) | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅜ |
| Austin Nichols | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | + ⅜ |
| Aviation Cp (¼e) | 88 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Baio Loco cl (1e) | 25 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | |
| Balt & Ohio | 36 | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6½ | — ¼ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 11 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| Bangor & Ar | 4 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ¼ |
| Bang&A pf 2½xk | † 50 | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Barber Asphalt | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| Barker Bros | 2 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Bayuk Cigar (1½) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ¼ |
| Barker pf 2¾ | † 20 | 35 | 35 | 35 | + ¼ |
| Barnsdall Oil(.60) | 14 | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| Bath Ir Wks (1g) | 21 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| Beat Cr pf (5) | 10 | 114 | 114 | 114 | +1½ |
| Beid-Hem (.80) | 3 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| Bell Aircraft (2e) | 75 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20⅛ | |
| Bendix Aviat (¾g) | 10 | 38⅜ | 37¼ | 38¾ | + ⅛ |
| Benef Ind Ln .30g | 2 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Best Foods (.60) | 17 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | |
| Best & Co (1.60a) | 1 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Betn Steel (1½g) | 13 | 64 | 63⅜ | 63⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Betn Steel pf (7) | 1 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | + ¼ |
| Bigelow-Sanf ½g | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| Black & Deck 1.60 | 2 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ¼ |
| Blaw-Knox (.35e) | 9 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Boeing Airp (1e) | 24 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Bon Ami B 2½ | † 40 | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | 46⅞ | +2¼ |
| Bond Stores(1.60) | 5 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| Borden Co (.30g) | 22 | 25¼ | 24¾ | 24¾ | — ½ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 11 | 31¾ | 31 | 31¾ | + ⅛ |
| Boston & Maine | 4 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| Bower Roll B ½g | 3 | 32¾ | 32⅜ | 32¾ | |
| Bridgeport Br ¼g | †3 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 15 | 25¾ | 25½ | 25¾ | — ⅛ |
| Briggs & Strat (3) | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| Bristol-Myers .40g | 2 | 40⅞ | 40¼ | 40⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Bklyn & Qu Trans | 3 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr | 14 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| Bklyn Un Gas(1½e) | 9 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Brunsw-Balke ¼eg | 8 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| Bucyrus-Erie ½eg | 7 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 25 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg pf | † 1 | 98½ | 98 | 98 | |
| Budd Wheel (1e) | 11 | 5½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| Bullard Co (½g) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| Burling Mills .35g | 43 | 24¼ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ⅜ |
| Bul Mills pf 2¾ | 6 | 57 | 56⅞ | 57 | — ⅛ |
| Burl M 2¾pf 2¼k | 7 | 57 | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Burr Add M (.60) | 11 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Bush Terminal | 19 | 4⅞ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Bush Term pf 6 | † 10 | 55 | 55 | 55 | |
| Bush T B pf 3½k | †240 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros (.15g) | 11 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | |
| Butler Bros pf 1½ | 3 | 25½ | 25 | 25 | — ⅛ |
| Byers pf 3.63k | †130 | 76 | 75¾ | 76 | + ¾ |
| Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| Byron Jack (1¼g) | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ⅛ |
| Calif Pack (1½) | 1 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Callahan Z-Leno | 17 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| Calumet&Hec ¼g | 10 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Can Dr G A (.60) | 5 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Can Pacific | 40 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Capital Adm A | 4 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| Care C&O (5) | † 80 | 92 | 91¾ | 91¾ | — ¼ |
| Carpenter Stl ½eg | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Case (JI) pf 7 | † 10 | 136 | 136 | 136 | |
| Caterpil Tract (2) | 5 | 46¾ | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Celanese Corp ½e | 8 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32⅜ | |
| Celanese 5 pf 5 | † 60 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ | —1¼ |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 | † 20 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| Celanese pr pf 7 | † 20 | 122 | 122 | 122 | + ⅞ |
| Celotex Corp (½g) | 12 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½g | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Cent Fdry (.10g) | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cen Ill Lt pf 4½xw | 20 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | |
| Cent RR N J | 19 | 63¾ | 57⅞ | 57⅞ | — ¾ |
| Cent Viol Sug 2½se | 6 | 15¾ | 15 | 15 | |
| Century Rib Mls | 3 | 5¾ | 4⅞ | 5¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 2 | 67⅞ | 67⅜ | 67⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Certain-teed Prod | 38 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Cert-teed 6%pf | †820 | 50⅞ | 49¼ | 49⅞ | |
| Champ P&F pf 6 | †10 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | — ½ |
| Checker Cab | 2 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Ches & Ohio (3) | 22 | 41⅜ | 41¼ | 41⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + ¼ |
| Chi & E Ill | 28 | 6¾ | 6 | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Chi & E Ill A .50g | 28 | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 13⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Chi Great West | 10 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Grt W pf 4½s | 12 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | |
| Chi Mall Order ½e | 10 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu Tool (2) | 10 | 15½ | 9¼ | 15½ | + ½ |
| Chi Pn T cv pf (3) | 2 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Rk Is & Pac | 54 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | — ⅛ |
| Chi R I 6%pf | 42 | 1 | ½ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| Chi R I 7%pf | 54 | 1⅛ | ⅞ | 1 | — ⅛ |
| Chi Yell Cab (1) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Chrysler Cp | 13 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| Chile Cop (1½g) | † 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| Chrysler Corp ¼eg | 8 | 73¼ | 72⅛ | 72⅞ | —¼ |
| Cincinnati Gas & El | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| Cin G&E pf 4.25 | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | |
| Cin Milling Mach | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| Cities Service (1) | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| City Ice&F (1.20) | 2 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ⅛ |
| City Investing | † 90 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| Clark Equip (¾g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | — ⅛ |
| Clev E Il pf 4½s | † 60 | 113¼ | 113 | 113¼ | +1⅛ |
| Clev Gr Br pf(5) | † 30 | 103 | 103 | 103 | + ½ |
| Climax Mol 1.20a | 12 | 45 | 44½ | 45 | + ⅛ |
| Cluett Peabody ½e | 6 | 35¼ | 34⅞ | 35 | — ⅛ |
| Cluett Pea pf 7 | † 40 | 148 | 148 | 148 | |
| Coca-Cola (3) | 4 | 99⅞ | 99 | 99 | |
| Colgate-Palm-P ½ | 9 | 18⅜ | 18¼ | 18⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Colgate P P pf 4½ | 30 | 106 | 106 | 106 | + ⅛ |
| Collins & Aik | 2 | 22¼ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Col & South | †1150 | 14¾ | 12¾ | 13 | —1⅛ |
| Col & Sou 1 pf | † 8 | 11 | 9 | 9 | —1⅞ |
| Col & Sou 2pf | †240 | 10⅞ | 9¼ | 9¾ | — ⅜ |
| Col Fuel&Iron ¼g | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Colum Br A (.30g) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Colum Br B (.30g) | 2 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Colum G & El | 58 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| Col G&E 6%pf & | 3 | 58½ | 58 | 58½ | + ½ |
| Col G&E5%pf5 | † 70 | 55½ | 55 | 55½ | +2½ |
| Colum Pict (½e) | 12 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | |
| Comi Credit (3) | 21 | 33¼ | 32½ | 32½ | — ⅛ |
| Comi Invest Tr (3) | 14 | 36⅜ | 35¾ | 35½ | — ⅞ |
| Comi Solvents .60e | 12 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13 | — ⅛ |
| Com'with & South. | 66 | 11 | ¾ | 11 | + ⅛ |
| Comw & Sou pf | 4 | 44½ | 44 | 44 | |
| Com'with Ed .35g | 6 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾ | —9⅛ |
| Congoleum-Nairn 1 | 11 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Conde Nast (.40e) | 2 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Consol Aircraft | 30 | 20½ | 19⅞ | 20 | — ⅜ |
| Consol Cigar 1½e | 4 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ | + ⅛ |
| Consol Cig pf 7 | 10 | 96 | 96 | 96 | +2¾ |
| Con C pr pf 5½ | † 50 | 102 | 101½ | 102 | +1 |
| Cons Copperm .45e | 13 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edison (1.60) | 34 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | |
| Consol Film Ind | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| Cons Film I pf ¼k | 8 | 13⅜ | 13 | 13⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Consol Oil (½) | 31 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| Consol RR Cuba pf | 5 | 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Consolidation Coal | 5 | 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Consolidation Cl pf | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | — ½ |
| Container Corp ¼eg | 4 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | + ⅛ |
| Cont Baking ½pg | 6 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| Cont Can (¼eg) | 6 | 32½ | 31¾ | 31¾ | — ½ |
| Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Diam Fib ¼eg | 14 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Motors (.15g) | 4 | 5¾ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 16 | 31¼ | 30½ | 31 | — ½ |
| Cont Steel (¼eg) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 4 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | †110 | 43½ | 43 | 43½ | |
| Corn Products 2.60 | 3 | 57¾ | 57⅛ | 57½ | — ¼ |
| Corn Prod pf 7 | † 70 | 179½ | 178½ | 179½ | |
| Coty Inc (¼e) | 37 | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Coty International | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co (1e) | 26 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| Crane cv pf 5 | † 20 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| Crosley Corp ¼se | 21 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| Crown C&S ¼pe | 5 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ⅛ |
| Crown Cork pf 2¼ | 3 | 44 | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Zellerb (1) | 9 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Zel pf 5 | † 20 | 89½ | 89 | 89 | — ½ |
| Crucible Steel (2e) | 14 | 35¼ | 34¾ | 34¾ | — ½ |
| Crucible Stl pf (5) | *2 | 79⅜ | 79 | 79 | + ⅜ |
| Cuban-Am Sug ¾se | 7 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Cudahy Pack | 14 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ⅜ |
| Cuneo Press 1½g | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Curtis Publishing | 18 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| Curtis Pub pf | † 40 | 61 | 59 | 59 | —2 |
| Curtis P pr pf ¾k | 5 | 27 | 26 | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 54 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | |
| Curtiss-Wr A ½eg | 12 | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | + ⅛ |
| Cutler-Hammer ½eg | 16 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | — ¼ |
| Daviso Ch .60e | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 1.35e | 13 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31½ | + ¼ |
| Deere pf 1.40 | 3 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| Del & Hudson | 1 | 12¼ | 12 | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Del Lack & West | 26 | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Den & R G W pf | 52 | 1½ | ¾ | 1 | |
| Devoe&Ray A 1 | † 1 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 | |
| Diamond M 1½g | 3 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ | — ⅛ |
| Diamt Motor ¼ag | 1 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Dist Cp-S (h2.22) | 7 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | —1 |
| Dist Cp-S pf (5) | 2 | 88 | 87½ | 88 | +1 |
| Dixie-Vortex (½se) | 2 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| Dixie-Vo-A 2½ | † 40 | 39 | 39 | 39 | |
| Doehler Die C ¾eg | 7 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26⅛ | + ¼ |
| Dome Mines h.80g | 11 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Douglas Airc (5e) | 4 | 64⅜ | 64¼ | 64¼ | — ¼ |
| Dow Chem (3) | 2 | 134½ | 134 | 134 | — ⅛ |
| Dresser Mfg (1⅜se) | 7 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Dunhill International | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Duplan Corp (.90e) | 2 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| du Pont deN (1g) | 8 | 143 | 142 | 142 | —1 |
| du Pont pf (4½) | 1 | 127¼ | 127¼ | 127¼ | |
| Duq Light 1pf 5 | † 10 | 119 | 119 | 119 | + ⅞ |
| Eastern Air Lines | 34 | 36¾ | 34⅝ | 36⅛ | +1⅜ |
| Eastern Roll Mill | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Eastman Kodak (5) | 4 | 153 | 153 | 153 | |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 2 | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | |
| Edis Bros Strs .80 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| El Auto-Lite 1½g | 3 | 35⅜ | 35½ | 35⅜ | |
| Elec Boat (1e) | 18 | 13¾ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| El Power & Lt | 7 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| El Pow&Lt $6 pf | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| El Pow&Lt $7 pf | 3 | 45 | 44½ | 44½ | — ½ |
| El Storage Bat (2) | 4 | 38¾ | 38¼ | 38¾ | — ⅛ |
| El Paso N G .2.40 | *1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ⅛ |
| Endicott-Jh pf 5 | † 3 | 114 | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | |
| Eng Pub Service | 13 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| Eng PS $3¼pf 5½ | 120 | 72 | 71 | 71 | |
| Eng PS2$6 pf 6 | † 50 | 76 | 76 | 76 | —1½ |
| Equit Office Bldg | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Erie Railroad (1e) | 9 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | |
| Erie Railroad ct 1e | 85 | 12¾ | 11⅞ | 12 | — ⅜ |
| Erie Rail pf A (5) | 4 | 45¾ | 45⅜ | 45⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Eureka V Cl ¼eg | 9 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Evans Products | 2 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| Ex-Cell-O (2.60) | 5 | 26¾ | 25⅞ | 26⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Exchange Buffet | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Fairbanks Mor (1) | 9 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| Fajardo Sugar (2) | 2 | 22⅞ | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| Fed Lt&Tract ¼eg | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Fed Mogul (1) | 1 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Fed Mot Tr .10g | 4 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| Fed D Strs .45e | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | + ⅛ |
| Fed D Strs pf 4½ | 20 | 87 | 86¾ | 86¾ | — ¼ |
| Ferro Enam | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Firestone T&R ¾eg | 1 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | — ⅜ |
| Firestone T&R pf 6 | 3 | 107¾ | 106⅞ | 107¼ | |
| First Nat Strs 2½g | 6 | 33¾ | 33 | 33½ | — ⅛ |
| Flintkote (¼eg) | 1 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅛ |
| Florence Stove ½pg | 2 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| Follansbee Stl | 4 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Follans Stl pf | † 70 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| Food Mach .35g | 2 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | + ⅛ |
| Foster Wheeler | 4 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| Francisco Sugar | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Freeport Sulph (2) | 6 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36¼ | + ⅛ |
| Fruehauf T pf 5 | † 20 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | — ½ |
| Gabriel Co .10g | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| Gair (Robt) (¼se) | 12 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| Gamewell ½pg | † 20 | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | — ⅜ |
| Gar Wood Ind ¼eg | 23 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| Gar W Ind pf (¼g) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Gaylord Cont ¼ag | 3 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Gaylord C pf 2¾ | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | |
| Gen Am Trans (2e) | 3 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv (.40e) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Gen Baking .30g | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | |
| Gen Bronze | 46 | 7⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Cable | 2 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cable A | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cab pf 134k | †120 | 85 | 83 | 83 | —3 |
| Gen Cigar (1) | 1 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Cig pf (7) | † 20 | 138 | 138 | 138 | + ⅜ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | 44 | 35½ | 35½ | 35⅝ | +1 |
| Gen Foods (.40g) | 4 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ⅛ |
| Gen G&E A | 49 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Gen G&E cv pf | † 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | +1 |
| Gen Mills Spf 5 | † 10 | 131⅜ | 131⅜ | 131½ | + ⅜ |
| Gen Motors ½pg | 21 | 48¾ | 48 | 48⅛ | — ¼ |
| Gen Motors pf (5) | 6 | 128 | 128 | 128 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Out Adv .20e | 4 | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Out Adv A 3e | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Prec Eq (¼eg) | 5 | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Print Ink .10g | *15 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Pub Service | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Real & Util | 16 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Refract (.30g) | 2 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Shoe (¼eg) | 9 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| Gen SC pf 4½xk | †110 | 71 | 70½ | 70¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 1 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | |
| Gen Time Inst | 7 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Tire&Rub ¼eg | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| Gillette S R .45e | 5 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros | 17 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gimbel Br $6 pf 6 | 3 | 68 | 7½ | 68 | +1½ |
| Ginsberg Co (.30g) | 2 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gobel (Adolf) | 22 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Gold & St Tel 6 | † 10 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | +1½ |
| Goodrich(BF) ¼g | 22 | 34¼ | 33 | 33 | |
| Goodyear T&R ½g | 19 | 33½ | 32¾ | 33 | |
| Goth Hosiery ¼e | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 15 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | |
| Granby C Min .60 | 7 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Grand Union | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | — ¼ |
| Granite C Stl .35e | 2 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| Grant (WT) 1.40a | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ¼ |
| Gt Nor Ir O ct 2a | 3 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Gt Nor Ry pf (2e) | 51 | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| Gt West Sug (1g) | 3 | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Gt W S ug pf 7 | † 10 | 141 | 141 | 141 | |
| Green (H L) 2a | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| Greyhound Corp (2) | 10 | 36⅞ | 36¾ | 36⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Grum Air En 1½e | 48 | 15¾ | 14¾ | 15 | + ⅜ |
| Guantan Sugar | 4 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 76 | 7¾ | 7 

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## Stockholders Lose in Court Rail Decisions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has been upheld in general by the Supreme Court in two railroad reorganization plans, which excluded stockholders and, possibly unsecured creditors from participation. The reorganizations were instituted in 1935 under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Numerous other reorganizations had been held up to await the court's pronouncement as to the validity of the I. C. C.'s procedure. Counsel for investors who opposed the plans said that the decision had a bearing on the reorganization plans of all railroads in receivership or trusteeship, constituting 29.5 per cent of the country's entire railroad mileage.

### Low-Priced Issues Suffer

Trading in nearly a score of reorganization railroad bond issues was suspended for almost half an hour on the New York Stock Exchange while the decision was being read. Afterward low-priced stocks of railways in reorganization and on the borderline broke sharply.

The court upheld in its entirety the reorganization plan for the Western Pacific Railroad in a decision written by Justice Reed. The plan for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad was affirmed except for two minor points involving the treatment of general mortgage bonds and 50-year bonds which were remanded to the district court for settlement; this decision was by Justice Douglas.

Justice Roberts dissented in part to both decisions and Justice Frankfurter in part to the Western Pacific. Justices Jackson and Rutledge did not participate.

In both cases the manner of the I. C. C.'s finding that the equity of the existing stock had no value was specifically upheld. On this basis the I. C. C. found that no securities or cash should be distributed to those claims under the reorganization.

### Investors' Position

Investors opposing the plans raised two main contentions:

1. That the I. C. C. failed to make sufficiently specific findings of fact on which to base its holding that the stock had no value.

2. That the prospect of higher wartime earnings now should be taken into account.

On the first point the court said that the bankruptcy law merely requires the I. C. C. to "state fully its reasons for its conclusions" and that no more was required. The "reasons which underlie the expert opinion" of the I. C. C., it added, "need not be marshaled and labeled as findings of fact" to validate its action.

On the second point, the court observed that "the commission conceived as its responsibility the devising of a plan which would serve 'as a basis for the company's financial structure for the indefinite future.' We cannot assume that the figures of war earnings could serve as a reliable criterion for that 'indefinite future.'"

In this connection Mr. Douglas, former chairman of the securities commission, cited as "illuminating" figures showing that the St. Paul's net operating income rose to almost $31,000,000 in 1916, dropped to about $2,000,000 in 1919 and showed a deficit of more than $14,000,000 in 1920.

## New Life Insurance Declines From 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—The Association of Life Insurance Presidents have advised the U. S. Department of Commerce that new life insurance for February was 9.5 per cent less than for February last year.

The report said that the amount for the first two months of 1943 was 27.6 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1942.

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BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Mar. 17 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Apr. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Apr. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Apr. 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Apr. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Apr. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Apr. 10 |
| Boston Five Cents Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Apr. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Mar. 20 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Apr. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Apr. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Apr. 15 |

*Bank Director*

© Bachrach

**Ralph Lowell**

Elected a director of Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Chairman of its Board of Directors, and Chairman of its Executive Committee, to succeed the late James Dean. Mr. Lowell, who will assume his new duties May 1, is Trustee of Lowell Institute, Vice-President of The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston, and President of the Harvard Club of Boston.

## Ga. Would Tax U. S. Agencies Competing With Private Firms

ATLANTA, March 16 (AP)—A bill to tax federal agencies competing with private enterprise in Georgia, on the same scale as the private business is assessed, passed the State House unanimously yesterday.

House Speaker Roy V. Harris took the floor to support the measure offered by Representative T. Guy Connell of Valdosta. Mr. Harris warned that encroachment of federal agencies into various fields, especially public utilities, would so deplete state, county and city revenues that "we will have to go to Washington with our hats in our hands, dependent on Federal bureaucracies."

The speaker said the bill was prompted by a conversation he heard in which it was said the Federal Power Commission had offered a license to the Georgia Power Company with the stipulation that the Government could take over power company holdings in Georgia at any time, on payment of the market value of the holdings.

"The company refused to agree, he told the House, "and is preparing for a two-year court fight over the matter. If the Government should take over all power company holdings in Georgia, some counties and cities would be ruined financially if those properties were written off the tax books.

"After the war is over we are going to hear a lot of radical proposals, and there is no way of telling how they will end. We should take whatever steps are possible to protect the state, our counties and cities. If the Government enters private business in competition with private enterprise, it should pay its way. If we do not take steps to see that it does, private business cannot stand the competition."

## Murray Heads WPB Steel Labor Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board has announced the appointment of a labor advisory committee for WPB's steel division, topped by Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. and of the United Steel Workers of America.

Mr. Nelson said the committee, which will hold its first meeting Friday, was designed to help expand steel production by promoting "further co-operation of labor and management in the steel industry."

The other six members, all officials of the United Steel Workers of America, are: David J. McDonld, secretary-treasurer; Clinton S. Golden, assistant to the president; Lee Pressman, general counsel; Van A. Bittner, assistant to the president; James J. Thomas, executive board member and director of the Homestead district; and Joseph Germano, executive board member and director of the Chicago-Gary district.

## Building Permits At a Low Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported the total of building permits declined during February to the smallest for any month during the past eight years.

The mercantile agency's report for 215 cities showed $28,676,672 for February, only a shade under the January total but 67.6 per cent under the $88,564,969 of February, 1942.

For 214 cities outside of New York February permits covered $23,319,703 in construction against $80,333,406 in February a year ago.

**THE TORRINGTON COMPANY**
**Dividend**

A dividend of forty cents per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 3:00 P. M., March 22, 1943.

A. W. BURG, Treasurer

March 12, 1943

## New York Curb

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Aero Sup B (.80e) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 400 | Ainsworth ( .g) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Air Assoc (½g) | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Air Investors | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | Allied Prod (2) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 350 | Alum Ltd (h8a) | 107 | 106½ | 107 |
| 200 | Alum Co Am (2) | 38½ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| 150 | Alum Co Am pf (8) | 111½ | 111 | 111 |
| 100 | AmBoxBoard (¼e) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 400 | Am Capital B | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 250 | Am CP&LA (¾g) | 38½ | 38 | 38½ |
| 200 | Am Cit P&LB | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 600 | Am Cyan B (.60 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 3000 | AmkFtn PfWar | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 100 | AmFork&Hoe (¼g) | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 100 | Am Gas&El (1.60) | 22 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 150 | Am Gas&E pf (4¾) | 102¾ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 300 | Am Gen (.15e) | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 225 | Am Gen $3 pf (3) | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 100 | Am Hard Rub (¼g) | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 400 | Am Lau Mch (½g) | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | ⅛24⅛ |
| 300 | Am Lt&T (1.20) | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | ⅛14⅛ |
| 75 | Am Mfg (½g) | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 200 | Am Maracaibo | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 300 | Am Meter (¼g) | 22⅛ | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| 800 | Am Republics (.35e) | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 200 | Am Seal-Kap (¼e) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 5000 | Am Superpow | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 50 | Am Superpow 1 pf | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 200 | Am Superpow pf | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 400 | Am Writ Pap | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Anch Post F (.15g) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 200 | Apex Elec Mfg (1e) | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 |
| 600 | Ark Nat Gas | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 3500 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 600 | Ark N Gas pf (.90e) | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 300 | Ashland Oil&R (.40) | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 1700 | Atlantic C Fish (½e) | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 200 | Atl Csl L Co (2¼e) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 3500 | Atlas Corp war | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 500 | Atlas D Forge (1e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Atlas Ply (.30g) | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 300 | Auto V Mach (⅜e) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 50 | Avery & S pf (1½) | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 200 | Babcock & Wil (1½e) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 600 | Bardw Loco pf (2.10) | 35¼ | 35 | 35 |
| 1800 | Baldwin Loco war | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 500 | Baldwin Rub (¾) | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 7700 | Barium Stk Stl | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 500 | Basic Refract (.10g) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 600 | Beech Aire (1e) | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 2300 | Bellanca Aire | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Bickfords (1) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Birds S Fdy (1) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 500 | Bliss (E W) (2) | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ |
| 1100 | Blue Ridge | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 50 | Blue Rid cvpf (3d) | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 400 | Blumenthal (8) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 300 | Bowm-Bilt H | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 300 | Bras Tr L&P (h1e) | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 500 | Bresse Corp (1½e) | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 24300 | Brewst Aero | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ |
| 1300 | Brigpt Mach | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 10 | Bridg Mach pf | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 100 | Brill A | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 50 | Brill pf | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 500 | Briwn F&W (.10e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Brown-F dist | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 200 | Brown Rubber | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1100 | Buckeye P L (.20g) | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 500 | Buf N&EP pf | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1100 | Bunk Hill & S (1) | 12 | 11½ | 12 |
| 100 | Burry Biscuit | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 500 | Cal El Pow | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 9600 | Callite Tung (.10g) | 3¾ | 3½ | 3⅝ |
| 14000 | Cdn Marconi (h.04e) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Carman & | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 10 | Caro P&L 36 pf (6) | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1000 | Carrier Corp | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 100 | Casco Prod (1e) | 8¾ | 9 | 8¾ |
| 400 | Cen & SW Ut | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 400 | Cen Hud G&E (.17g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 20 | Cen NY Pw pf (5) | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 100 | Cen Ohio Stl (.35g) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1100 | Cessna Aire (1e) | 10¼ | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Cherry-Burrell (.20g) | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 125 | Chi Riv&Mch (½g) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 | Childs pf | 11½ | 10½ | 10⅞ |
| 3100 | Cities Service | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 650 | Cit Serv pf | 77¼ | 75¾ | 76½ |
| 100 | Cit Svc pf B | 67½ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 50 | Clark Control (½g) | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 100 | Cleve El Illum (½g) | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ |
| 600 | Cleve Tract (⅜g) | 13⅜ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 900 | Colon Develop | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 900 | Colonial Airl | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 |
| 700 | Colo Fuel&I war | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 300 | Colum G&E pf (5) | 39¾ | 38¾ | 39½ |
| 4500 | Colum O&G | 1¼ | 1½ | 1⅛ |
| 11000 | Comwlth&So war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | Comm F Svc (.40g) | 18¼ | 18 | 18 |
| 150 | CompoShWtc (.15g) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Cons Biscuit (.40) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 | Cons G&E Bal (3.60) | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 2400 | Cons Gas Ut | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 325 | Cons Mng & S (h1a) | 38½ | 37⅞ | 38½ |
| 600 | Cons Retail Strs (.35e) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Cons Royalty (.20) | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 200 | Cons Stl Corp (¼g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅛ |
| 200 | Cont Roll & Stl (2) | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 50 | Copper Range Co | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 300 | Cooper-Bess (½g) | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 200 | Cosden Petro | 2½ | 2 | 2 |
| 1400 | Creole Pet (½a) | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 |
| 100 | C W Liquid | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 100 | Crowley Milner | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Crystal Oil Ref | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1100 | CubanAtlSug (2½e) | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1000 | DetMichStove (.20e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Divco Twin Trk (¼e) | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 100 | Duval Tex Sul (2e) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| 1000 | EaglePicbLd (.10g) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 125 | East G&Fdpf (1½k) | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 75 | East G&Fprpf (4½) | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 50 | East Stk pf B | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 10 | East S A pf (1¼k) | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 400 | Easy Wash MB (½e) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 16500 | El Bond & Sh | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 800 | El Bond&Sh pf (6) | 59½ | 59 | 59½ |
| 1200 | El P&L war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 900 | Emerson Elec (.35e) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 | Equity Corp | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 50 | EquityCrp $3pf (1½e) | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 400 | Esquire Inc (.35e) | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 200 | Eversharp Inc | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 300 | Fairchild Av (1e) | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1600 | Fairchild En &Air | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 1100 | Fansteel Met (¼e) | 15 | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| 50 | Fire As Phil (2a) | 68 | 64 | 64 |
| 125 | Fla P&L 87 pf (7) | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 100 | Ford M Can A (h1) | 19¾ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ |
| 100 | Frank Cou Dis (1e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 400 | Fuller (GA) (2e) | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 25 | Fuller 4pf (4) | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 800 | Gellman Mfg (.10e) | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Gen Alloys | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 200 | Gen Share | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 190 | Gen Share pf (6d) | 68 | 67 | 67 |
| 50 | Gen T&R pf (6) | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 100 | Gilbert (A C) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 1200 | Glen Ald Coal (.40g) | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ |
| 100 | Gorh Mfg (½g) | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24⅞ |
| 100 | Grand sp V (.40) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 800 | Gray Mfg | 5½ | 5 | 5½ |
| 250 | Gt A&P nv (7⅛g) | 71½ | 71 | 71½ |
| 25 | Gt A&P 1st pf (7) | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| 50 | Gt Nor Pap (.40g) | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1000 | Gulf Oil (1) | 43 | 42½ | 42¾ |
| 100 | Hall Lamp (.30e) | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ |
| 300 | Hearn D Strs | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 1200 | Hecla Min | 6¼ | 6 | 6 |
| 50 | Helena Rub A (1) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 150 | Heyden Chem | 99½ | 98 | 99½ |
| 600 | Holl C Gold (h.65) | 8½ | 8 | 8⅛ |
| 160 | Horn & Hard | 25⅝ | 25 | 25 |
| 700 | Humble Oil | 69 | 68½ | 69 |
| 300 | Hum-Ross F | 4¾ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 900 | Ill Iowa Pow | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 2000 | Ill Iowa Pow div ct | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Ill IowaPwpf (⅜ak) | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 150 | Ill Zinc (¼g) | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 200 | Imp Chem Ind (.15e) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 10 | Ind Svc 6 pf | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 20 | Ind Svc 7 pf | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 300 | Indus Finan vtc | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Indus Finan pf | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 450 | InsCoNAm (2½g) | 74⅝ | 73⅝ | 73⅝ |
| 400 | Int Hyd-El pf | 7½ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 200 | Int Indust | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1500 | Int Petrol (h1) | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 400 | Int Prod (⅝e) | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ |

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:35 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2400 | Int Util B | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 100 | Int Util pr pf (3½) | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 200 | Inters Pow Del pf | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Invest Roy (.04) | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 250 | Iron Firem vtc (1.30) | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 100 | Ital Superpow A | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1000 | Jacobs (F L) | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 500 | Jeannette Gls | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 300 | Kingston Prod (.10) | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |

**Quotations to 2:35 p. m.**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:35 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Lake Shore M (h.80) | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 100 | Lakey Fdy&M (.10e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 200 | Le Tourneau (1) | 29½ | 28 | 28 |
| 1700 | Lehigh C&N (.85e) | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 3500 | Long Is Lig | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 25 | Long Is L pf | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 175 | Long Is L pf B | 37 | 36½ | 37 |
| 300 | Louis L&E (.10g) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 300 | Marion St Rnov | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Mass Util Asso | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 200 | McCord Rad B | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 300 | Memph N Gas (.15e) | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 50 | Mercant Strs (2½e) | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 800 | Merritt-C & S | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1900 | Mid St P A vtc | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | 3⅝ |
| 3800 | Mid St P B vtc | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 325 | Midvale (6g) | 30 | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 400 | Mid-West Abr | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 100 | Midwest Oil (.90) | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 100 | Mid West Reg (.06g) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Minn Min&M3 (.30g) | 56⅜ | 56⅜ | 56⅜ |
| 400 | Molybdenum (½g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 200 | Monroe Loan A (.20) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 50 | Moody Inv pt pf (3) | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 400 | Mt City Cop (.15g) | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 100 | Mount Prod (.60) | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 100 | Mur Oh Mfg (.30g) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 75 | Muskogee (¾e) | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| 900 | Nat Bellas Hess | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 1300 | Nat Fuel G (1) | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 100 | Nat Trans (1¼e) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 100 | Nat Tun&Mines | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 2400 | Nat Un Rad | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 135 | NEPA 6% pf (2k) | 40½ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 200 | N J Zinc (¼g) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 100 | N Y Auction (¼e) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 50 | NYShipbdfish (3e) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2100 | Niag Hud Pow | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 25 | Niag Hud 1 pf | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 200 | Niag Hud B war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1000 | Niles-Bem-P (½g) | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 200 | Nor Am Lt&Pow | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 900 | Nor Sts Pw A | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 500 | Ogden Corp | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Ohio Brass B (.35g) | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ |
| 20 | Ohio PS 7 pf A (7) | 109¼ | 109½ | 109¼ |
| 3000 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 5½ | 5 | 5 |
| 200 | Param Mot (.20e) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 100 | Pirkrgn R&R (⅛g) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 30 | Pat Ply Mills (1g) | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 600 | Pennroad (⅛e) | 4¾ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 2800 | Pa-Cent Airl | 11⅜ | 10¼ | 11 |
| 125 | Pepperell | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108¾ |
| 50 | Perfect Circle (½g) | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 100 | Phillips Pkg (½e) | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 8700 | Phoenix Sec | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ |
| 100 | Phoen Sec pf (3) | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 100 | Pioneer Gold | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 200 | Pitney-Bowes (.40) | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 30 | Pitts & L Erie (3½e) | 56½ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 600 | Pitts Pl Gl (¾g) | 91 | 90½ | 90⅝ |
| 100 | Plough Inc (.60) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 100 | Polaris Mng (.03e) | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 300 | Potrero Sugar | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 200 | Powdr & Alex (.15g) | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 1900 | Prod Corp | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | Pug Sd P&L $6 pf | 48¾ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 50 | Pyle-Nat (1¼e) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2200 | RKO opt war | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 150 | Raym Coc (1a) | 16 | 15½ | 15⅞ |
| 1700 | Raytheon Mfg | 9½ | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| 300 | Red Bank Oil | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 400 | Reiter-Fost | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 400 | Repub Avia | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 100 | Rome Cable (.80) | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 200 | Royal RType (4) | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 200 | Ryan Aero (.55e) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 50 | St Regis Pap (3½k) | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¼ |
| 100 | Salt Dome Oil | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 100 | Scovill Mfg (½g) | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 60 | Scran-SBW pf | 52 | 50½ | 52 |
| 700 | Segal Lock & H | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Selected Ind cCv | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 200 | Seiberling Rub | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 100 | Seeman Bros | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 300 | Sentry S Con | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 300 | Sherwin-Wms (3) | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 300 | Simplicitv Pat | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 3700 | Solar Aire (.20e) | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4¼ |
| 1000 | Sonotone | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Soss Mfg | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | So C Ed C pf (1¾) | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 100 | Spalding | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 150 | Stand C&S pf (1.60) | 14½ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 800 | St Oil Ky (1) | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 2100 | St Pow & Lt | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 50 | St Pow & L pf | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 100 | Stand Prod (.40e) | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | Stand Stl-Lead | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 300 | Std Stl Sprg (1) | 38¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 100 | Stein (A) & Co (1) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 400 | Sterchi Br Strs (.30g) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 100 | Steri Al Prod (.90e) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 200 | Steri Brew (.30e) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 25 | Stetson (JB) | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 200 | Sullivan Mach (¼g) | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| 200 | Sunray Oil (.10e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Tampa El (.40g) | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 500 | Technicolor | 10½ | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Texon Oil & L (.10g) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 300 | Tilo Roof (.10g) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 100 | Tishman Realty | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 30 | Toledo Edis 7 pf (7) | 109¼ | 109 | 109¼ |
| 2300 | Trans-Lux | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 500 | Transwest Oil (.30e) | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 1400 | Tubize Chat | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 300 | Tubize Chat (3g) | 49¾ | 48¼ | 49¾ |
| 200 | Tung-Sol Lp (.20e) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Tung Sol L pf pf (.80) | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 900 | Udylite Corp (.20e) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 100 | Ulen Realiz | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 1200 | Unit Aire Pr (1a) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 200 | Unit Cig Wh Strs | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 3100 | Unit Corp war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 7700 | Unit Gas | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Unit Gas (2¾k) | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| 800 | Unit Gas war | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 700 | Unit Lt&Pow A | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1400 | Unit Lt&Pow B | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 900 | Unit Lt&Pow pf | 30½ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 125 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 10 | Unit Sh M pf (1½) | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 100 | Unit-Spelts | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 100 | US&I Sec pf (1k) | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 200 | U S Radiator | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 1400 | Unit Wall Pap (.10e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1800 | Univ Corp vtc | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16¼ |
| 100 | Univ Cooler | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Utah-Idaho Sug | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 500 | Utah Radio Prod | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 800 | Utility Squit | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 100 | Valspar Corp | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 150 | Valspar pf (3½e) | 23¼ | 25 | 25 |
| 100 | Venezuel Pet | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 100 | Walker Min | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Wentworth Mfg (¼g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 300 | West Va C&C (⅛e) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 400 | West Air Lines | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 300 | Williams (RC) (.30g) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 100 | Woodley Pet (.40) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 1400 | Wright Harg (h.40) | 3 | 3 | 3 |

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

**Quotations to 2:40 p. m.**

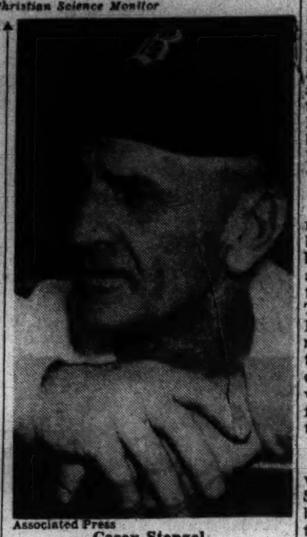
**Domestic Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | AmP & L 6s 2016 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 5 | Am Writ Pap 6s 61 | 91½ | 91 | 91 |
| 20 | As Elec 4½s 53 | 56½ | 56½ | 56¼ |
| 30 | As G & E 5s 50 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 11 | As G & E 5s 48 | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| 10 | As G & E 4½s 49 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1 | Baldw L 6s 50 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 1 | Birm El 4½s 68 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 28 | Can St El 5½s 54 | 28½ | 28 | 28 |
| 15 | Can St El 5s 48 | 28½ | 28 | 28 |
| 1 | Cities Ser 5s 69 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 26 | Cities Ser 5s 50 | 89¾ | 89 | 89¾ |
| 4 | Cit S Pow 5½s 52 | 90 | 89½ | 89½ |
| 5 | Cont G&E 5s 58 A | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 1 | Cuban Tob 5s 44 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 17 | East G & F 4s 56 A | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 5 | Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 | Empire Dis E 5s 52 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Fed Water 5½s 54 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 8 | Fla P&L 5s 54 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 |
| 2 | Gatineau Pow 3½s 69 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 2 | Geo P&L 5s 78 | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ |
| 5 | Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 6 | Ill Pow&L 6s 53 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 1 | Ind Svc 5s 50 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 | Ind Svc 5s 63 A | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 1 | Indnapls Gas 5s 52 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |

# Casey Stengel Talks About His '43 Braves

By Ed Rumill

*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*



Associated Press

Casey Stengel

Casey Stengel, looking hale and hearty after his trip across country from Glendale and as conversational as ever, sat surrounded by newspapermen in the press room at Braves Field.

"There are only 22 names on our roster, but we'll take 27 or 28 players with us to Wallingford next week," said the manager of the Braves. "I understand that they have two good diamonds down there on the Choate School campus, and if we have half a dozen kids around to help with batting practice, it'll give the regulars a longer stretch at the batting cage."

**Much Warmer**

"Yes," put in Prexy Bob Quinn, "and there's always a chance we may pick up a player or two we hadn't figured on. When you give an unknown kid a chance to play in the big leagues, he's very apt to fool everybody, including himself."

Stengel grinned as the President of the Braves told that it usually was about 10 degrees warmer at Wallingford than it was in Boston. "Then maybe we won't see much of the inside of the Choate cage," remarked Casey.

Stengel made no attempt to minimize the seriousness of the manpower shortage in baseball. "We need infielders, and badly," Casey said. "But you can't buy any. The other clubs are in the same spot. I've reached a point where I'm tempted to ask everyone I meet on the street if he can play third base. The league seems full of pitchers, but try and find an extra infielder."

**Right Side**

One of the writers tried to pin Stengel down to naming his third baseman. "I'm not giving any man a regular job until after I've looked them all over in spring training," the manager continued. "It wouldn't be fair to the other infielders to say that so-and-so is going to be my third baseman. However, I will say this: if Johnny McCarthy and Eddie Joost are at first and second, we'll be all right on that side.

"Too, we'll be all right behind the bat," Stengel went on, getting warmed up. "That is, we'll be strong if we don't have to sacrifice a catcher to get a third baseman. Our pitching ought to be better. The outfield? Well, I know that we have at least three men who can play through a 154-game schedule—West, Holmes and Fernandez. None of those boys is brittle."

The manager of the Braves was, then, going to leave Nanny Fernandez in left field, instead of returning him to third base?

**In Outfield**

"Yes, I'll leave him in the outfield, if we have him at all," Stengel said. "Remember, both West and Fernandez are married, but without children and may be reclassified at any moment.

"Fernandez, though, showed me a year ago that he could play left field as well as anyone in the league," Casey continued. "Even those flying Cardinals weren't taking that extra base on balls hit down the left field line—not on Nanny."

Stengel talked for several minutes in praise of Whitey Wietelmann, his new shortstop. "I could have sold him to at least three clubs, and that was before the manpower situation got really tough," Casey said.

"Yes, and I could tell you of a club in the American League that would go high for him right now," put in Bob Quinn.

Stengel, Bob, Secretary John Quinn and Traveling Secretary Duffy Lewis had lunch with Rev. George St. John, headmaster of Choate School, today. Then Casey had his first look at the indoor cage and the diamonds, said to be as good as any college athletic plant in the country. The town of Wallingford would like to banquet the Braves and newspapermen, but Bob will try to discourage this.

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**Briefs** . . . Joe Cronin was highly satisfied with his initial workout at Tufts yesterday, as were Pete Fox, Tony Lupien, Jim Tabor, Skeeter Newsome, Hugh Duffy, Tom Daly, Larry Woodall and Frank Shellenback . . . The Braves have a 2:30 afternoon deadline on their practice at Choate . . . The schoolboys tave over at that hour . . . Max West, according to Stengel, has been coaching a high school nine in California . . . The official Braves party leaves for Choate on an early morning train next Monday.

# Around The Hub

**Helps Baseball**

The Rev. George St. John, headmaster of Choate School, is anxious to have his boys mingle with the Braves when training starts. Said he to Bob Quinn: "I think you'll agree with me, Mr. Quinn, when I say that a boy cannot learn everything from books. I think your big leaguers can help broaden my boys and, perhaps, the players can learn something from us. It should work both ways."

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Big league clubs all through the majors can do themselves and baseball a lot of good this spring, being in contact with collegians and schoolboys. These students of today are the fans of tomorrow. Too, more than one future big league player may be inspired by mingling with men already at the top of the baseball profession. And, certainly, there never was a time when the national pastime needed friends any more than it does at the moment.

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On his trip East, Stengel talked with an Army officer who knew Skippy Roberge. "He's one fine boy," said the officer, "and he sure thinks a lot of you." Stengel also received a letter from Sibby Sisti who said that he would keep himself as close to playing condition as possible while in the Coast Guard. "Sisti also said that although he had a bad year for me in '42, he wanted me to know that he had given me 100 per cent every minute, and I like that," said Casey.

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The sixth annual individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will take place next Friday and Saturday in the Harvard pool in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge. Representatives of 14 colleges, including six of the league's eight members, will compete in a tournament which Yale's absence makes wide open all the way.

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The Elis' policy of athletic retrenchment will keep all of the crack Blue swimmers from making the trip to Harvard, where last Saturday they retained their team title by swamping the Crimson, 50 to 25. Last year, Yale mermen took 10 of the 11 individual and relay titles in their own pool in the Payne Whitney gym. Army is the other member of the circuit which will not put in an appearance.

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Dartmouth's Eastern League basketball champions dominated the all-star team of the circuit, chosen by member coaches. Led by Stan Skaug, a unanimous choice for a guard position, and Bob Myers, forward, four of the five Big Green regulars were mentioned in the all-star balloting. Forward Jim Olsen, a first team choice a year ago, was on the second team this time. George Burditt was the only Harvard player mentioned in the balloting.

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Shut-in baseball fans around New England will be interested to hear that The Atlantic Refining Company will give daily broadcasts of Braves and Red Sox games during the approaching season. Atlantic, as a matter of fact, sends out major and minor games up and down the eastern seaboard, including some of the Eastern League and the two Philadelphia clubs, the Athletics and Phillies.

# Bruins and Rangers Clash In Benefit for Red Cross

By Gordon Campbell

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

With the helpful co-operation of New York Rangers, the Boston Bruins hope to accomplish a few items of unfinished business at the Garden tonight as they close the cover on their regular 1942-43 season. First they hope the lure of a Bruins-Ranger game proves attractive enough to ensure a near-capacity house, and second they hope Bill Cowley comes up with a hatful of points.

Tonight's contest is the fourth and final one the Bruins will play for the Red Cross, and upon the size of the crowd depends how close they will come to realizing their goal of $50,000. To date they are some $13,000 shy, and practically a patron in every seat is needed to make up the difference.

**Cowley Also Shy**

As for Cowley, the veteran center is also shy of his goal. He really has a twin objective in his point-hunt, for he wants not only to break his own league mark for assists but he would also like to capture the circuit's individual scoring championship.

Cowley's chances hinge entirely upon whether tonight's game is a wide-open, free-scoring affair, which it seems likely to be. He needs only one assist to tie his own mark of 45, and three points to catch the current leader, Doug Bentley of Chicago. Doug has 72 points, his brother, Max, has 70, and Bill has 69.

**Weiland's Record**

All three players are aiming at Cooney Weiland's league record of 73 points, and all have just one game left. If Cowley has a good night—and he is due for one—he can come through, for the Bentleys may find themselves in a tight-checking game when they invade Detroit for their final game Thursday. After all, the Black Hawks still can lose out to Montreal for that fourth and last play-off berth, and they cannot afford to take chances. In addition the Bentleys will be facing Johnny Mowers, Vezina Trophy winner, who will be presented with the award the same evening.

Joining Murph Chamberlain and Buzz Boll on the sidelines tonight will be Defenseman Johnny Crawford, who injured his ankle against Montreal Sunday night. Busher Jackson will probably drop back again to defense, with Yank Boyd dressing to fill out the roster. Tonight will also mark the final time that Manager Art Ross will have the opportunity to experiment with his forward lines before the play-offs begin here Sunday night.

Several additional features have been added to the evening's entertainment, in the interests of the Red Cross, and these find Gretchen Merrill, winner of this year's ladies' national figure skating title, and Doris Schuback and Walter Noffke, national pairs titlists, scheduled to exhibit their skill between the periods. In addition two service bands will be on hand to furnish the music.

All persons holding a ticket tonight will be given an identification card allowing them to purchase a play-off ticket in advance of the public sale which begins Friday.

**National Hockey League**

| To Play | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Detroit | 24 | 14 | 11 | 59 | 163 | 119 |
| 1 Boston | 23 | 17 | 9 | 55 | 184 | 171 |
| 0 Toronto | 22 | 19 | 9 | 53 | 198 | 159 |
| 1 Chicago | 17 | 17 | 15 | 49 | 174 | 174 |
| 1 Montreal | 18 | 19 | 12 | 48 | 175 | 188 |
| 2 New York | 11 | 29 | 8 | 30 | 153 | 326 |

**Over the Blue Line**

Canadiens remained in Boston until last night, still had not got over their blowing a 4-1 lead Sunday . . . They practiced in the Forum today in preparation for their meeting with Rangers in Montreal tomorrow night . . . They need a win over Rangers to a loss or a tie by Chicago to enter the play-offs . . . "If we get in," they said before leaving yesterday, "we'll beat Boston four straight."

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Dick Irvin's club would be better off than the Bruins for manpower in a post-season series . . . Dick has 20 players he can call on, including six amateurs he has on his list—Ernie Laforce, Mike McMahon, Gerry Heffernan, Alex Smart, Smiley Meronek and Bill Durnan . . . All have seen action at some time with the pros this season except big McMahon, a defenseman, and Durnan, a goalie . . . Irvin also said that if Canadiens by any chance should reach the Stanley Cup final, he might have Leo Richard back . . . Leo, who broke his ankle in mid-season, is skating again.

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Rangers will have their fourth goalie of the season in the nets tonight . . . He is Lionel Bouvrette of Quebec Aces, who was called in when Bill Beveridge was recalled by Cleveland for the American League play-offs . . . Before Big Bill, Rangers used Steve Buzinski and Jim Franks.

# Spring Training Briefs

COLLEGE PARK, Md. (AP)—The Washington Senators, under guidance of their new manager, Ossie Bluege, but with absences in the pitching staff, opened spring training at the University of Maryland.

Missing from the initial workout were pitcher Early Wynn, who has permission to report several days late; Pitcher Ray Scarborough, recovering from a recent mishap, and catcher Angelo Giuliani who informed club officials he would be several days late.

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HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—An hour after they arrived at their spring camp here, 11 members of the Philadelphia Phillies had their first taste of a new kind of big league conditioning routine under the direction of trainer Harold Bruce.

The squad went through a half-hour workout of running exercises, calisthenics and ball tossing, while Manager Bucky Harris, newspapermen and visiting soldiers smiled from the sidelines.

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EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—Rudy York signed with the Detroit Tigers, bringing the club's roster to 27 men—just two over the mid-season playing limit.

Manager Steve O'Neill, in his first press conference at the Tigers' war-time training camp, disclosed that York was the last holdout, although five other players have notified him they would be late in reporting for spring workouts.

Edward (Dixie) Parsons, who sat out Sunday's drill, also signed his contract and was behind the plate in the club's second workout.

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BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Within Indiana University's big fieldhouse, the Cincinnati Reds romped through initial workouts of the spring training season—a session complete even to an introduction to "scientific relaxation" at the hands of Bill Miller.

Two hours of pepper drill, running and bunting were indulged by 24 on the squad, including shortstop Eddie Miller and outfielder Mike McCormick, who signed contracts upon arrival.

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LAFAYETTE, Ind. (AP)—Informal muscle bending opened the Cleveland Indians' 1943 spring training as Manager Lou Boudreau stuck to his declaration that "we're still the team to beat" in the American League. Several Tribesmen were missing, but only outfielder Jeff Heath was classed as a holdout.

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MEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—Manager Joe Cronin and coaches Hughie Duffy and Frank Shellenback launched the Boston Red Sox' informal spring practice by putting four players through a stiff two-hour drill in the Tufts College baseball cage.

The players, infielders Jim Tabor, Tony Lupien and Skeeter Newsome and outfielder Pete Fox, opened the session with a pepper game and then practiced batting for more than an hour before concluding with some calisthenics.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J. (AP)—Manager Joe McCarthy announced the acceptance of terms by pitchers Johnny Lindell, Spurgeon Chandler and Atley Donald, raising the number to 21 of the 27 players on the New York Yankee roster who have either signed or agreed to terms.

Chandler and Donald did not arrive in time for the initial drill, but Lindell was first on the field of the nine batterymen who practiced briefly at mid-day, together with coaches and scouts.

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CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo. (AP)—Outfielder Glenn McQuillen, recently reclassified 1-A, reported for the opening workout of the St. Louis Browns. He said he hoped to get in a few weeks playing before the Army called him.

The dozen players on hand were put through a strenuous setting-up drill by Manager Luke Sewell and trainer Bob Bauman before they moved outdoors for bunting and fielding practice.

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WEST POINT (AP)—Manager Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers announced that Max Macon, lanky southpaw hurler, had agreed to terms as 15 players went through their first workout in the Army's big field house.

Macon sent word that he was en route from his home in New Albany, Ind. Catcher Mickey Owen also was expected in New York to talk contract terms with President Branch Rickey.

The 15 players on hand spent the time pitching, batting and running around the athletic arena before departing for their quarters at Bear Mountain.

# Green Grass Pleasant Sight to Hub Golfers

By A. Linde Fowler

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Boston golf season of 1943 has begun. It may be subject to interruptions; there may be more snowstorms and cold snaps; but from now on any such visitations hardly can be anything but transitory. The most impressive sign of the times is that grass is beginning to grow, and when the golfers see patches of fresh surface green which they know isn't paint, they know "it can't be long now."

Wollaston members and guests who turned out to a total close to a hundred for play Saturday and Sunday saw a sizable patch of new grass on the twelfth putting green, and to them it was as pleasurable a sight as a Rembrandt to the eyes of an art connoisseur.

**New Pro**

The course, which has the reputation of drying out faster and affording better early-season playing conditions than any other in this section, had all holes in play this last week-end, and even the marsh holes, the tenth and eleventh, had only a few really mushy spots. Winter rules naturally were still in order to help save the turf, and some pretty good scoring resulted, notably on the part of Frank Craven and Griff Fallon, who were just about par and only a hole apart in match play, Craven's favor.

Wollaston starts its season with a new professional. Dan McNeice succeeds Jack Gray, who has taken a war-plant job and plans to remain at it, resigning his golf berth after a tenure of about 22 years. McNeice has been his assistant for 19 years, so for him it is a well merited promotion and one which is popular with the members. He was only a youngster when he went into the pro shop as a graduate from the caddy ranks.

**Long Hitter**

If McNeice can teach the members how to hit a golf ball as he himself can, he has a life job, for he hits a country mile, as befitting his big, powerful build. While his game lacks the consistency that might have developed from more tournament play, he strikes a scoring streak once in a while comparable to the top-notchers. Four years ago he set a new record of 65 for the present layout, duplicating the mark registered years ago by James E. McLaughlin, one of the amateur members, though on a slightly different arrangement of holes.

McLaughlin happened to be watching when McNeice came to the home hole with a birdie three for a 65. There was nothing betokening a birdie in McNeice's drive, his only poor one of the round. The 80-yard approach landed the ball three inches from the cup. That 65 ruled the scoring roost until Joe Hoffman, shipyard worker, clicked off his remarkable 63 last year in an amateur-pro tournament.

As the new season swings into action, the executives of a number of clubs are still in the dark as to how they stand on memberships, this being true of the clubs where fiscal years have not yet begun, allowing more time for resignations. Wollaston is among these. That club has worked out a new plan by which it hopes to take up the financial slack. It is mailing to members what is termed a "Special Introductory Playing Privilege Card," under which a non-member can have 20 days of play between April 1 and July 1, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, for $24. This card is non-transferable and has to be countersigned each time used.

**Members Staying Home**

Some golfers who for business or other reasons contemplated resigning club memberships this year may have been influenced to continue by the plea of the United States Golf Association, the Massachusetts Association and other state and district organizations, setting forth the urgency of keeping the clubs in operation and the courses maintained against the day of a return to normalcy. The associations recognize that this might entail sacrifices, but urge that members will feel rewarded when they return to courses and clubhouses all shipshape, instead of to closed doors and fairways and putting greens ruined for lack of maintenance.

An optimistic note for the local clubs is that many of the members who generally go away for the summer, or part of it, will be remaining home this year because of business necessity or gasoline rationing. They will want the relaxation and exercise that golf provides. As one member of a nearby club puts it, "I look forward with a lot of pleasure plugging around the old stamping ground this summer. I can't get away; the family plans on staying with me; and I'll not only get my fill of golf, but actually will be money in pocket, club dues and all."

## Heath a Holdout

SEATTLE (AP)—Outfielder Jeff Heath said he had returned unsigned the second contract sent to him by the Cleveland Indians, explaining that he would rather continue working in a shipyard than play baseball at a sharp salary cut.

He said the second offer was more than the original contract proposal of 40 per cent less than last year.

## *Three Players Near Weiland's Scoring Record*

*By the Associated Press*

Ralph (Cooney) Weiland's individual scoring record of 73 points, established while playing center on the great Boston Bruin team of 1929-30, is in danger of being broken by three present-day National Hockey League skaters.

Doug Bentley of the Chicago Black Hawks, tops the list with 72 points and his brother and teammate, Max, is next with 70. The third player who is nearing Weiland's mark is another Boston center, Bill Cowley, who has 69 points. Cowley, will have to step on the gas as the Bruins' last game will be played tonight with the New York Rangers acting as the opposition. The Hawks also have only one more game left to play.

Cowley and Max Bentley have 44 assists each which is one short of the mark set by Cowley in the 1940-41 campaign. Billy Taylor of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Buddy O'Connor of the Montreal Canadiens are next in the play-making department with 42 assists each.

Doug Bentley, with 32, is the top-goal getter with flashy Joe Benoit of the Canadiens a close second at 29. Other players with 25 or more nettings are Red Hamill and Max Bentley of Chicago, Cowley and Buzz Boll of Boston, Lorne Carr of Toronto, Gordon Drillon of Montreal and Bryan Hextall of New York.

Jimmy Orlando of the pennant-winning Detroit Red Wings continues to lead the penalty parade with 69 minutes in majors and minors in addition to two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty.

Weiland, who centered the famed Dynamite Line of Dit Clapper and Dutch Gainor set his record in 44 games, shooting 43 goals and drawing 30 assists.

The leaders:

| Player and club | G | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Bentley, Chicago | 32 | 40 | 72 |
| M. Bentley, Chicago | 26 | 44 | 70 |
| Cowley, Boston | 25 | 44 | 69 |
| Carr, Toronto | 27 | 33 | 60 |
| Patrick, New York | 21 | 39 | 60 |
| Taylor, Toronto | 18 | 42 | 60 |
| Hextall, New York | 30 | 27 | 57 |
| Blake, Montreal | 22 | 35 | 57 |
| O'Connor, Montreal | 14 | 42 | 56 |
| Benoit, Montreal | 30 | 26 | 55 |
| Lach, Montreal | 17 | 38 | 55 |

The eight clubs in the Texas league took stock and found that altogether they had only 71 players.

## *League Record Set by Kilrea With 99 Points*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16 (AP)—The mark for future hockey players to whip their pucks at has been officially set at 99 points by the scoring records of the American Hockey League.

That sum of 31 goals and 68 assists was set for the '43 season by Walt Kilrea of Hershey, and constitutes not only an American League but a professional all-league scoring record for one season.

Three other members of the league also passed the old circuit record for the season, Adam Brown of Indianapolis with 85, Harry Frost of Hershey with 83, and Les Cunningham of Cleveland with 82.

And Frost in the process set a new league record for goals scored with 43. Summerhill of Buffalo was close behind with 41 goals.

The leading scorers:

| Player and club | G | A | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kilrea, Hershey | 31 | 68 | 99 |
| Brown, Indianapolis | 34 | 51 | 85 |
| Frost, Hershey | 43 | 40 | 83 |
| Cunningham, Cleveland | 35 | 47 | 82 |
| Mann, Pittsburgh | 31 | 45 | 76 |
| Hergert, Hershey | 30 | 45 | 75 |
| O'Neil, Hershey | 19 | 50 | 69 |
| Summerhill, Buffalo | 41 | 27 | 68 |
| Locking, Cleveland | 26 | 40 | 66 |
| Jamison, Washington | 19 | 46 | 65 |

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(Continued from previous page)

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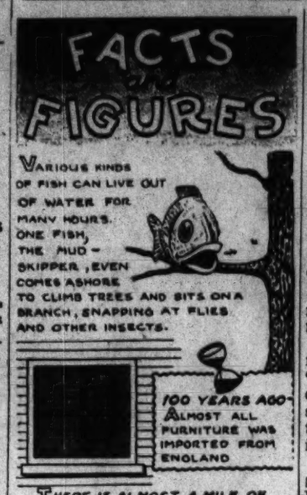
# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*


FACTS & FIGURES
VARIOUS KINDS OF FISH CAN LIVE OUT OF WATER FOR MANY HOURS. ONE FISH, THE MUD-SKIPPER, EVEN COMES ASHORE TO CLIMB TREES AND SITS ON A BRANCH, SNAPPING AT FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS.
100 YEARS AGO ALMOST ALL FURNITURE WAS IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND
THERE IS ALMOST A MILE OF WIRE IN THE AVERAGE WINDOW SCREEN.
IT'S A FACT THE HWANG-HO RIVER IN CHINA HAS CHANGED ITS MOUTH 11 TIMES IN 25 CENTURIES.
ACCORDING TO A NAVY CUSTOM, SUBMARINES NEVER CROSS THE EQUATOR BUT ALWAYS DIVE UNDER IT.
K. PARRIS

## In Lighter Vein

**Germans Remembered**

When Prime Minister Churchill arrived at Tripoli on his recent African trip a band greeted him with "Up with the Bonnets of Bonny Dundee." If the Prime Minister recognized the tune he must have smiled for it was at Dundee in 1922 that he suffered his most notable electoral defeat and residents of the city still claim jokingly that their rejection of Churchill is responsible for the comparatively kind treatment they have received from German bombers.—Montreal Star.

**The Feminine Touch**

Female welders are now weldistes (to rhyme with modiste). Lockheed calls its women mechanics mechanettes, and Iron Age suggests that the lady riveter be termed riveteuse. — Wall Street Journal.

**Hm-m!**

Clerk: "May I have the afternoon off to go shopping with my wife?"

Boss: "Certainly not."

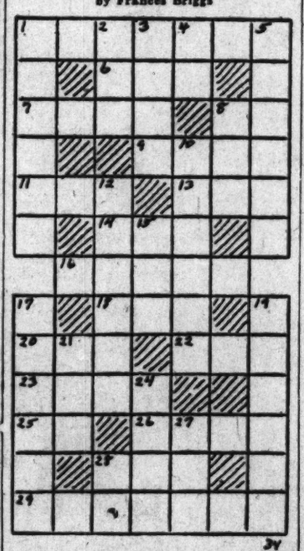
Clerk: "Thank you very much."
—Atlanta Two Bells

## Daily Quotation

*The wealth of a man is the number of things he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.*—CARLYLE

## Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—What flowers are used to make chains and carried by women in certain college celebrations?
6—What is a perforated block for securing a bolt?
7—A baseball team is often called what?
8—Upon.
9—What is a sharp specific flavor?
11—Termination.
13—"Moon never beams without bringing me dreams" of whom?
14—Away.
16—What Lewis Carroll creature has a Will-o'-the-wisp flavor?
18—Devoured.
20—Sesame.
22—What river is mentioned in Bickerstaff's "Love in a Village"?
23—Frances Davis gained fame on operatic stage under what name?
25—Symbol for illinium is what?
26—What is a chord on the organ in arpeggio style?
28—What do you call foot of a quadruped having claws?
29—Who is the country justice in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?

**Down**

1—Michel Fokine is celebrated as what?
2—Tavern.
3—What is the fat used in making plum pudding?
4—Pronoun.
5—In "The Song of Hiawatha," Nawadaha is what?
6—How many wheels has a unicycle?
10—What is first name of the pianist Cortot?
12—What is name of Disney's web-footed hero?
15—How is Bobby Shaftoe described in the Mother Goose rhyme?
17—A flight of steps.
19—What is color of daffodils?
21—What is one of States separated from Kentucky by Ohio River (abbr.)?
24—What is a sea of southwestern Asiatic Russia?
27—What bird was sacred to Athena?
28—What State lies south of New York (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Did You Ever Wonder

**How "Rubber" Can Be Made From Soybeans?**

Actual rubber cannot be made from soybeans. Rubber can be made only from plants, such as the rubber tree, the guayule shrub, etc. What can be made from soy beans is an elastic rubber-like material called Agripol, which may be used as a rubber substitute.

The name Agripol is contrived from the words "agriculture" and "polymer," and was chosen because this particular rubber substitute is made from an agricultural product by a process involving polymerization.

This new product is an outgrowth of research done by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1941, and subsequently continued by Reichhold Chemicals, Incorporated, in co-operation with the government.

For military reasons, the exact nature of the process cannot be divulged at this time, but in general it may be said that the rubber substitute involves the combination of fatty acids obtained from

soybean oil with ethylene clycol obtained from ethyl alcohol. Other ingredients involved in the process include sulphur, carbon black, zinc oxide, and a suitable plasticizer.

The soybean product will not be ideal for tires, because it falls below the standard set by natural rubber in such important qualities as tensile strength and wear resistance. Agripol, however, is said to be superior to natural rubber for use in molded products and for use in insulation, shock-absorbing pads, gaskets, and various other static uses of real importance in a wide number of military uses, including aircraft mobile weapons, ships, ammunition cases, etc. It also finds similar and added uses in industry, both in time of war and in peace, in belting, insulating mats, hose linings, etc.

Plans have been made for between 25 and 100 thousand tons of Agripol in 1943, the production of which could release an equal amount of natural rubber for tires and other purpoes for which the soybean substitute seems less perfectly suited.

—W. P. Keasbey

## Camera Club—*Small Fry Department*

Grace U. Ward, Reno, Nevada
**Victory Gardener**

Mary Ellen Hampton, Baton Rouge, La.
**Genuine Appreciation**

Mrs. Willard Parsons, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
**Wriggling Armful**

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Whosoever cometh to me, and heareth my sayings, and doeth them, . . . is like a man which built an house, and digged deep, and laid the foundation on a rock.*—LUKE 6:47, 48

## Daily Anecdote

**Plain Enough**

Previous to Bernard Shaw's rise to fame he met at a dinner a young woman who professed to be able to read character from handwriting. The young author refused to take her seriously but, suddenly remembering his host had recently acquired a new typewriter, laughingly inquired if she could read character from typescript. To his astonishment, she replied that she could.

Picking out the letters one by one, he wrote his first name. Then he saw that he had written it all in capitals and, shifting to lower case, wrote his last name. When he had finished he held out to her the result: "BERNARD shaw."

The young lady glanced at the name, and replied, "It's plain enough. It is your idea that, though there are a good many Shaws in the world, they are an undistinguished lot. You alone are Bernard, and your name is great."

## Brevities

**Milwaukee Journal:** As in the old go-getter days, salesmen are again traveling in pairs. The second fellow is to fight off buyers.

**Detroit News:** One local farmer-on-the-side is completely baffled. He applies for fertilizer this spring to the official who used to mail him checks for not farming.

"Maybe so—but this isn't Grauman's Chinese Theater."

## Leaves Estate to U. S.

(Chicago Sun)

New York

Albert Hoffman came to the United States from his native Austria-Hungary 30 years ago. He prospered and was happy. He had more freedom and happiness' in those 30 years than he had had in the 39 years that preceded them.

Today, his will, leaving an estate of $6,000, was probated.

There were three bequests of $600 to friends. The remaining $4,200 was left to the U. S. Treasury.

"In consideration for the many years of happiness I found in her freedom and under her protection, I bequeath the residue of my estate to the United States," Hoffman's will said.

## Party Fun

**Speaking of Hats**

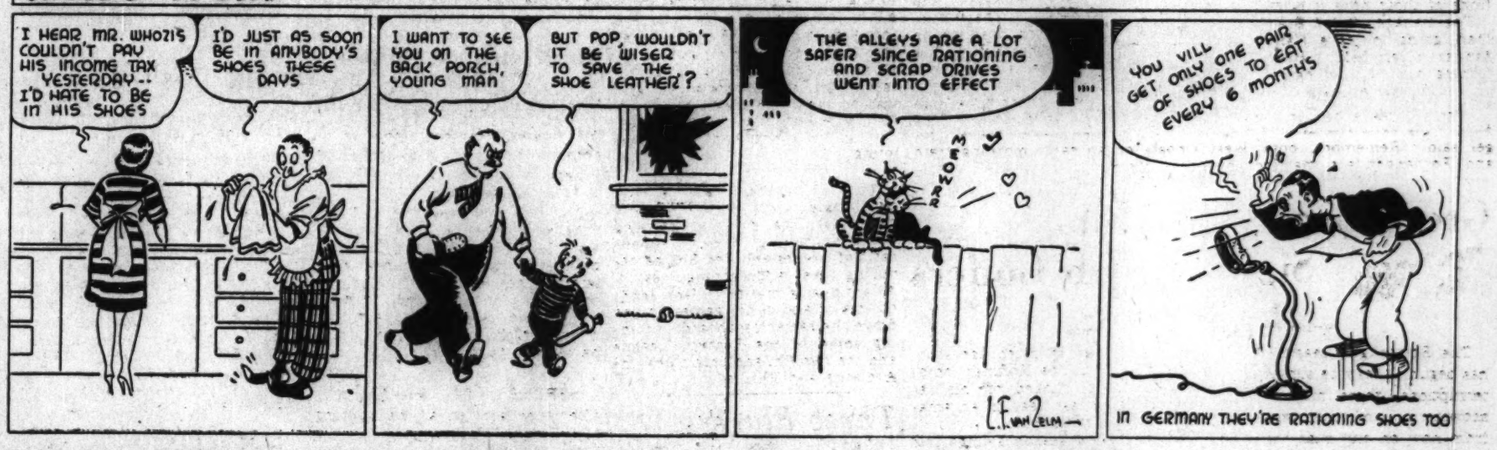
What type of head covering was or is worn by the following:

1. The Pilgrims. 2. Freshmen. 3. Graduates. 4. Fools. 5. Jesters. 6. Spanish ladies. 7. American colonists. 8. Moslem men. 9. Wife of Napoleon III of France. 10. Cowboys. 11. Pioneer women. 12. Mexican men. 13. Moslem women.

**Answers**

Mortarboards, turbans, steeple-crowned hats, "Ten Gallon Hats," Sunbonnets, Mantillas, Veils, Dunce caps, Empress Eugenie hat, skull cap or "Beanie," Sombreros, Cap and Bells, Tricorns.

## NEWS ITEM— A LITTLE MORE ABOUT SHOE RATIONING.


I HEAR MR. WHOZIS COULDN'T PAY HIS INCOME TAX YESTERDAY... I'D HATE TO BE IN HIS SHOES
I'D JUST AS SOON BE IN ANYBODY'S SHOES THESE DAYS
I WANT TO SEE YOU ON THE BACK PORCH, YOUNG MAN
BUT POP, WOULDN'T IT BE WISER TO SAVE THE SHOE LEATHER?
THE ALLEYS ARE A LOT SAFER SINCE RATIONING AND SCRAP DRIVES WENT INTO EFFECT
YOU VILL GET ONLY ONE PAIR OF SHOES TO EAT EVERY 6 MONTHS
IN GERMANY THEY'RE RATIONING SHOES TOO

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There'll Be a Reckoning*

By Le Pelley

AM I RELIEVED !! I DIDN'T HAVE TO PAY ANY INCOME TAX !
IT'S SETTLED THEN, IS IT ?
YES... THE MAN AT THE POST OFFICE SAID NO ONE PAID A TAX UNLESS HE MADE OVER $500 A YEAR...
YOU KNOW—MY DAD PAYS A TAX !...SO HE MUST MAKE A LOT MORE THAN THAT ! MAYBE 1000 !!
MAYBE 2000
I'M GLAD I FIGURED THIS OUT !! JUST THINK, I'M ONLY GETTING A MERE 25 CENTS A WEEK !!!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh! Oh!*

By Rodgers

I'm still not convinced the lunch box affair is all over—
So this A.M. I decided I'd go over and see if ol' Pete knows anything new—
?
"Hey! What's happened?" I wagged—
"Plenty!" said Peter—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Bill Toots His Own Horn*

By The Hagers

"I've sailed the seven seas," cried Bill. "The Skipper's place, I'd like to fill."
Pancho, the Mexican, said, "Si! A very lucky hombre—me.
It is my ship. She's tough, I warn. You ever sail around the Horn?"
"We're such good friends—the Horn and I—It toots three times when I sail by."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Peace Knocks Again at the Senate Door

***And the People Can Make Sure It Is Opened***

The best opportunity to win the peace that has come to the American people since this war started is now within their grasp. It is an opportunity to encourage the United States Senate to play a positive, helpful role in the peace-making, instead of repeating the negative, tragic history of 1919-1920. The opportunity arises through the introduction of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution to place the Senate behind American participation in a United Nations organization to police the peace.

The resolution has been carefully prepared and offered as a bi-partisan instrument for releasing the American people's peace purposes from a political deadlock. President Roosevelt could sign the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Willkie, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Welles could outline splendid programs for American co-operation in establishing world peace on a basis of freedom and justice. Millions of ordinary folk could decide that they would rather join other nations in time to maintain some degree of law and order than to join only after aggressors have set the world afire. But the American people knew—and their allies knew—that the United States Senate could undo any hopes of the people, any commitments of the Government.

No one could forget that the Senate kept the United States from supporting the peace made last time; no one could be sure the Senate would not keep the United States from supporting the peace to be made this time. Mr. Eden could cross the Atlantic to confer with Secretaries Hull, Stimson, and Knox on the conduct of the war and the shape of the peace. They could lay plans for solving the problem of Russia's western border or the problem of Pacific bases, but they could not be sure two-thirds of the Senate would support enough joint action to make those solutions stick.

In short this has been the situation: The foundations of the peace can best be laid before the war ends; they cannot be laid without some assurance of Senate approval; the Senate has given no clear sign of such approval. Yet it has appeared that the great majority of Senators — including many who feel that conditions have so greatly changed as to justify a change in their earlier attitude—recognized the necessity for entering some system of collective security. And behind these Senators stand the people, ready, according to public opinion polls, to try almost anything that promises to stop recurring world wars.

This measure offers a way out. It does not surrender the Senate's constitutional right to ratify treaties. It is no "blank check." Its five simple points deserve the study of every citizen. They specify and limit the nature and action of the proposed United Nations organization. The first three points cover activities in which the United States is already collaborating. The fourth point covers machinery for peaceful adjustment of disputes—and one pillar of American foreign policy is insistence on such adjustment.

The fifth point covers an international police system. Few are prepared today to advocate the chaotic alternatives to such a force. Wide is the agreement on the necessity for policing the peace. This resolution would merely approve the general purpose; it would leave the Senate free still to object to specific methods by which it may be asked to apply force to stop aggression. It strikes many observers as a minimum commitment for collective action.

There is some danger that Senators will not recognize the opportunity this resolution affords them to assume a degree of leadership in the peacemaking. There is greater danger that the people will not fully sense the opportunity it gives them to strike a blow for peace by encouraging their Senators. All who have felt frustrated, who have asked helplessly, "What can I do for peace?" now have not only an opportunity to act, but a focus for action. They can begin today to win the peace.

### Warning to a Banana

If absence makes the heart grow fonder, there's proof these days that it has the same effect upon the palate.

Take the banana. That is, if you can get it. And if you can, watch out. Friends will fall upon your neck with increased affection. Strangers will pause and stare. Traffic will stop. All because of a banana.

Imagine a banana causing a furor like that a few years ago! Why, folks used to go without bananas for weeks on end—voluntarily. Now what happens? A shipment comes in. There's a rush for the market. People buy them just to boast about it. People who never even cared for the fruit devour it with the greatest of relish.

It's a fickle world, indeed, dear banana, and lest your golden head be turned by all these new-found admirers, let us warn you that it is your absence, not your presence, which is the spur to their affections.

We shall be glad, of course, when you return to dwell among us. But once you're here, the fuss will be over. Your real friends will be faithful and the others will pass you by. And that, dear absent banana, is the way it is.

### A. C. Ratshesky

A. C. Ratshesky was one of Boston's first citizens. His story follows the familiar pattern of the son of Jewish immigrant parents who rises to affluence in the business world and to prominence in philanthropic undertakings. It is a story, nonetheless, which might inspire young men of this generation to do their utmost in utilizing the abundant opportunities of the New World.

Mr. Ratshesky happened to be a banker, but the same qualities of enterprise, application, and gratitude for the blessings he received would doubtless have carried him far in any other line of work. He is remembered in Boston, not only for his business achievements, but because of his substantial gifts to the Red Cross, gifts that included his Commonwealth Avenue home, and because of his leadership in organizing relief work, notably the expedition to Halifax following the great explosion of the first World War. The Nation will recall him chiefly as its Minister to Czechoslovakia in the early 1930s.

Mr. Ratshesky had a little yarn he used to tell in explanation of how he accomplished so many things in his limited time. There was a man who filled a barrel with squashes. Then he filled it again with potatoes, sifting them into the spaces left by the squash. Not satisfied, he filled the barrel with bullets, then with birdshot. Still there was room for a quantity of fine sand, and for some water. Just to make sure he had used all the space, he pumped in some hydrogen gas.

Much can be accomplished by efficient planning and organization. Mr. Ratshesky furnishes the proof for others to duplicate.

### A Lesson From Kharkov

Will those who have been afraid the Russians were becoming too strong now switch to that other line of Axis-encouraged apprehension, namely that the Russians may fold up? For the battle at Kharkov shows that the Germans have plenty of fight left in them yet. The Russians have been forced to evacuate this important city, their capture of which was one of the high points of their amazing winter offensive.

Kharkov today is not the mighty fortress it was when the Red forces began storming it several weeks ago. The destruction already visited upon it has reduced its value to both sides. But it remains an important rail center, and a point of great strategic importance to the Nazis; its recapture was necessary to them if they were to save forces in danger of being trapped east of the Dnieper.

It is likely the Nazis have had to throw in troops that they would have preferred to save for a new spring drive. But their successes, unless checked, may signal the opening of such a drive in advance of schedule. Nazi failures in the past have been partly explained by inability to begin their spring and summer offensives early enough.

At other points the Russians are still reporting gains by the Red Army. But it is the news from Kharkov that attracts most attention. This underscores the statements of Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, now in the United States, and of Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, that the United Nations must be prepared for a long war. It also stresses the fact that the time has not yet come when we can afford the luxury of suspicion among allies.

Let's see, wasn't it just a few years ago, back around that corner, that the Department of Agriculture's chief worry was the food surplus?

A Congressman calls for the appointment of a tough food czar. They know what he means in New England: steamed clams.

## The Bookshelf

### *How the Nazis Fight Religion*

Report to Mankind would be an appropriate sub-title for the Rev. Stewart W. Herman's book, IT'S YOUR SOULS WE WANT (New York: Harpers. $2.50), on the Nazi anti-religious war. For though the author deals almost exclusively with the fate of the Protestant Church in Germany, the facts he reveals and the conclusions he draws have a meaning that transcends any denomination.

Many an essentially democratic person has been reluctant to see in Nazism more than a political or a social movement, or, at most, the modern embodiment of the age-old imperialism. Mr. Herman's work does away with all such notions. His book proves what its title proclaims: "It's Your Souls We Want!" Nazism is not satisfied with the acquisition of territory, nor with the massing of wealth. Its goal is to capture mankind. The Nazis, says the author, are trying to destroy Christianity not from a perverse urge for destruction, but because they believe they have discovered "new values which are superior to those advocated by Christianity."

The author lived in Germany for more than six years—from 1936 until April, 1942. From graduate studies at Göttingen University he was called to take over the pastorate of the American Church in Berlin. In 1939 he was given the status of a member of the American Embassy staff. His double capacity of Lutheran minister and diplomat provided him with an opportunity of making observations which no German priest or ordinary diplomat could have made.

According to Mr. Herman, 95 per cent of the Germans are still church members. The majority of the remainder call themselves "God-believers," and not more than 1,250,000 Germans are admittedly atheists. But in a very subtle manner the Party is replacing religious by Nazlistic rites. Religious holidays are transformed into "folk" festivals. Nazi ideologies creep into the ceremonies connected with baptism, weddings, confirmation, and funerals. The young Germans are kept almost completely apart from religious education and church-going. Though fewer priests are imprisoned than is generally believed, many were forced to retire and many ordered to refrain from preaching and teaching. The number of theological students in Germany fell by 75 per cent between 1932 and 1939.

The author gives much thought to the problem of postwar Germany. He sees the only solution in the spread of a sincere religious feeling outside of Germany. "Hitlerism," he writes, "cannot be knocked out of the Nazis by a sound thrashing administered by people of little or no faith." In other words: Victory begins at home. E. S. P.

## Our Readers Say—

### A Working Mother Adds Her 'Bit'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letters from "Willow Run Worker" on your editorial "What About Absenteeism?" inspires me to add my bit.

Last September, I took a job in a local mill, inspecting flare chutes being made for the Army. I am a housewife with a large family, but by special arrangements I took the 1:30 to 10:00 p. m. shift. The pay was low—45 cents an hour; some girls doing the same work, there several weeks ahead of me, were getting 40 cents an hour. Bonuses were promised that were not paid.

The chutes were poorly planned—the silk was so fragile and the thread so heavy, that hundreds of chutes piled up—all imperfect. There was a terrible hurry and nervous urgency—all for work that required the greatest skill—*relaxed* skill. New girls learning to stitch the chutes would be urged to produce quantity, when two perfect chutes instead of four bad ones, per day per girl, would have solved the whole problem!

The chief Army inspector was a girl of obviously low mental development. She could not speak proper English, but that was far less important than that she did not even know the specifications for the chutes. If you asked her a direct question, she had to go off in a corner with some charts, yet she spent long hours daily smoking in the women's room. Every day she changed the requirements—it seemed principally because she didn't remember what she had given us the day before!

The night inspectors, 10 weeks after the job started, were working without adequate lights. Conditions of inefficiency, factory politics, stupidity of management, prevailed. The plant had scores of trained operatives working on high-class silk underwear, but green girls were used on the chute job.

Bethlehem, Pa. WORKING MOTHER

### The Word "British"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Misuse of the word "British" instead of English or Scottish is responsible for quite a few journalistic howlers in the newspaper columns of the United States. This is due to forgetfulness of the fact learned at school, that the union of England and Scotland did not take place until 1707. Although James VI of Scotland succeeded to the English throne in 1603, the two nations and Parliaments were quite separate, and British nationality did not exist until the 18th century.

The writer has come across startling anachronisms in the press, in this connection, such as "Joan of Arc surrounded by British soldiers," "Cardinal Wolsey, British statesman," "Queen Elizabeth (Tudor), British Queen," and even Edward the Confessor, the last Saxon king of England, called a "British monarch." "English" alone makes sense in all these cases; none was any more British than Robert the Bruce or Mary Queen of Scots.

The Angles and Saxons did indeed fight the ancient British. The writer has not yet seen Alfred the Great called a British king, but he once saw in a Boston newspaper a serious reference to the "Anglo-Saxons" of the court of early British King Arthur.

The word "British" is historically meaningless, if applied to medieval times or to the Tudor period, and "English," "Scottish," or "Welsh" should alone be used, as required by the context. E. F. B.

Boston

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### At Last?

## Mr. Blossom Does Algeria

Within ten minutes after our bus left Algiers for Bou-Saada, the small, elderly English greengrocer had made friends with the Arabs and Berbers. He grinned at them, pointed at the landscape or at a farmer, invented gestures to convey his enjoyment. Finally, he burst out: "I like!" The natives understood. Their dark features softened; their expressions said that this foreigner was harmless, for does it not remain true that while a man laughs, he can do no harm?

The little man fitted my conception of the Vicar of Wakefield: on the plump side, white haired, his fresh high color accented by wrinkles of amiability. His only luggage was a paper parcel. At every bus-stop, he was out among the Algerian villagers.

At one stop, he watched many men load the roof of our bus with sixteen great barrels of wine. There was much confusion, loud talk that appeared to be constantly on the verge of violence, but the job got done and the men relaxed, wiping away perspiration with bright colored kerchiefs. Said the Englishman: "What an interesting conglomeration! Arabs, Moors, Kabyles, Turks, Jews. Negroes, yet they all manage to get along together." He burst out, I thought at the time irrelevantly: "I say! I should like very much to see those United States of yours. Must be top hole, from what I've been told."

The bus started. Every time we hit a hole the sixteen barrels of wine on the roof jumped, then crashed like mountain thunder. Even the native passengers became apprehensive. The Englishman said: "Marvelous how they construct these busses!"

* * *

All day, during frequent stops in more than a hundred and fifty miles of burning desert country, the little man mixed with the natives, inquired, appreciated, enjoyed. When, at 8 p. m., we reached the dusty square at Bou-Saada from which its alley-like streets branch out, most of the passengers were apathetic. The Englishman caught my eye. "How about sampling the native refreshment before we do the town?"

Across the tin table of the caravansary, he held out his hand. "My name's Blossom—Adrian Blossom, greengrocer, London."

He indicated his paper parcel. "That and one pound sterling have got to last me for this whole desert trip. Good job things are cheap here," he grinned. "Know what it feels like to be left in a strange country with no understanding of the language, and your money and luggage in the cabin of a ship that's on its way back to England?" He leaned across the table. "Yet, once I had adjusted to the situation, the thing became an exciting adventure. What's more important, I've a renewed faith in human nature."

I marveled aloud that a man his age retained so much enthusiasm. He sat back. "I have lived all my life in London. Always liked to be friendly and easy-going with people, but you know how a big city is. So it's become a habit with me to save every spare shilling for a little summer trip where people are less complicated."

* * *

Through a misunderstanding of the sailing time, he had been stranded in Algiers. The native local agent of the steamship line led him to an English boarding house in the suburb of El Biar. There the proprietor, himself in trouble because his guests were being driven away by the threat of war, not only extended credit to unidentified Mr. Blossom, but furnished immediate necessities and lent him the franc equivalent of three pounds. Then, in what was left of the British colony, the greengrocer had been invited about, meeting for the first time on an equal footing English notables who had decided that the days of caste were over, and that every good man now needed every other good man. But most of all he had enjoyed wandering about in the Arab towns, constantly surprised at the kindness of the natives.

We explored Bou-Saada together. Though it was after 10 p. m., workers were still weaving in the streets the cloths and braids that have made the small oasis settlement known in far places. Men sat at outdoor cafés, a tiny cup of coffee before each, the sign of his right to occupy the chair. Resting in the somewhat lessened heat, women sat on the sand between houses and against house walls. As we passed through the dim alleys, veiled women were emboldened to gather round the Englishman, feel his heavy tweeds, and bask in his friendly smile. An unveiled Jewess asked in French: "How can a man wear such clothes in this heat and still laugh?" I overheard another: "Our old men never laugh. It is my opinion that those ones from over the seas are more content. One has only to observe the difference between this lively one and our Brahim."

The Patriarch Brahim had been asking me from what part of Allah's earth the white-haired jovial one derived. He smoothed his silky beard and said in a soft voice but with eyes all earnestness: "Tell him that it is not well for ancient ones to remain too long away from home, for when a man has acquired age, he should sit often under his own vine."

* * *

Next day Mr. Blossom went on to Biskra; later on I saw him in Algiers, watching an artisan fashion a large decorative lantern from silvery white metal. I asked whether he had heard from home.

"Oh, there was a great row! I hadn't thought that the steamship line would be sending my luggage home—and as luck had it, the explaining letter arrived a day late. When my daughters received the bags and I didn't follow them—fireworks! 'He's been killed by those savages!' 'That man who cabled us from Algiers using father's name is an imposter, with mercenary intent.' And all that sort of thing. Cablegrams to the authorities here at Algiers, to my host at the boarding house, frightened telegrams to relatives in England." He laughed. "Shows you how useless worry is. Here I was, as you Americans say, having the time of my life!"

He continued more seriously: "The next boat is due tomorrow, and I'll be getting back in a few days. There's no telling whether there will be a summer trip next year, and even these poor friendly Arabs may have to turn out to help squelch that madman. How much better off we'd all be if that twisted heart of his had known the friendliness that there is in the world."

He sighed, then caught himself. "But I say! Worry kills more men than work. Do what you see should be done, and when the thing comes, meet it." He gripped my hand tightly. "Cheerio!" GUIDO ROSA

## The Wide Horizon

### Air Not Free to Belligerents

**By Louis Shepard**

Any ship of a belligerent nation, whether it be a merchant vessel or a man-of-war, is legally privileged to enter a neutral harbor and remain there for a certain length of time to take shelter from a storm or for essential repairs. But the civil and military airplanes of a nation at war do not enjoy this liberty. In view of changing conditions and recent incidents involving airplanes, possibly the rules governing neutrals and air warfare need re-examination.

Some of General Doolittle's planes, landing in Siberia after the Tokyo raid, were interned. Early this year severe storms forced eleven Airacobra P-39 fighter planes, en route to North Africa, to land in Portugal, and the machines were interned by the Portuguese authorities. Anti-aircraft batteries in Spanish Morocco have opened up against United States planes that have crossed that territory.

The practice of barring military aircraft from landing or crossing neutral territory goes back to the precedent established during the first World War. At that time the neutral nations individually decided that although they would permit belligerent ships to enter their harbors, they would not grant military aircraft the right to land on their territory or fly across their borders. It was the consensus of neutral nations that if belligerent planes were permitted to cross their territories, too great a possibility existed that two opposing aircraft might engage in battle and crash on neutral land causing a great deal of damage.

* * *

Neutrals decided that they wanted to know the routes of foreign planes before permitting them to fly over their lands. This enabled them to grant franchises to the airplane companies of belligerent nations to have their civilian transport planes land at neutral aerodromes after having followed a prescribed route. At Portugal's Sintra airport, German, British, and Italian planes, their national flags prominently displayed, daily land side by side and this practice has never given rise to any difficulty.

Not only are belligerent aircraft forbidden to land in countries at peace, but precedent established during the first World War provides that the neutral nation may become a belligerent in order to force a foreign plane to land. Reports, therefore, are frequently received that the anti-aircraft guns of Switzerland, Spain, or Turkey have gone into action against "unidentified aircraft." It is, of course, true that planes sometimes attempt to save time en route to an objective by flying over non-belligerent territory, but more often than not the planes have lost their way or have to effect a landing due to *force majeure*. Forced landings, due to distress, do not alter the situation, however, and planes and aviators are usually interned.

In addition to the plane and crew, passengers and freight are also interned. The plane and its instruments are supposed to be kept in a safe place, free from the spies of any government, until the end of the war. The nation that owns the plane must pay all expenses incurred by the neutral in connection with the matter. Aviators, however, are not always certain that the interning nation will prevent important papers and inventions from falling into hostile hands and they usually attempt to destroy their machines. When the American planes landed in Portugal, one pilot attempted to demolish his ship by hurling a hand grenade against it, and he acted within his rights in accordance with international law.

* * *

It is interesting to note that a rule of land warfare provides that land troops are exempt from internment after entering a neutral nation, if they can prove that they did so in error. This rule, however, was not included in the Air Warfare Rules drawn up at The Hague in 1923.

Airplane carriers, loaded with planes, are permitted to enter neutral ports and the planes are free from internment as long as they remain on the ship. In the case of a plane carrier, it is felt that the planes are a part of the ship just as a cruiser carries one or two aircraft for scouting purposes. Authorities seem to agree, however, that a seaplane that lands in the water and taxies into a harbor is subject to internment together with its crew. Even aviators of a belligerent nation who are picked up at sea and landed on a neutral shore are likely to be interned.

The laws governing the attitude of a neutral toward foreign military planes and warships is based on custom, for the Air Warfare Rules were never finally adopted, and each country interprets precedent as it sees fit.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